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2. The prize will not be awarded unless the formula corresponds with the sample.

From The British Medical Journal, July 7th, 1888.

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3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

FOR SALE, genuine old-established Chemist and Druggist's Business; long lease, goodwill; extensive stock; average profits over £400; price inclusive, £1,400. Apply, X. Y., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

FOR SALE, a profitable Retail and Dispensing Business; been sadly neglected; returns about £4 weekly under manager, can be greatly increased. Apply, "Beta," care of Messrs. Holgkinson, Treacher & Clarke, 198 Upper Whitecross Street, E.C.

DERBYSHIRE.—Light Retail and Dispensing; returns nearly £700; price £450; pleasant situation: good corner shop, back shop, two cellars; house, dining-room, cellar, kitchen, drawing-room over shop, and five bedrooms; rent £50. P., 10 Hawkshead Street, Southport.

WEST OF ENGLAND.—Mixed Business, Prescribing and Dispensing Chemist, with Wine, Spirits, and Grocery; agricultural and manufacturing town; no opposition; full prices; good house, excellent garden; price £500. Address, T. S., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SOUTH COAST.—For immediate disposal, a bargain, on easy terms, genuine old-established and profitable Retail and Prescribing Cash Business; present average returns £30 per week; best position; good house, low rental. Address, Tieman, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

NORTH OF ENGLAND.—Unopposed Retail and Dispensing Trade, situate in busy market town; returns £700; price £550; double-fronted shop, large house; the business capable of great extension in the hands of pushing man; illness cause of sale. B. C. D., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL.—Everton, close to Stanley Park; returns £500; an established Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business with Post Office; handsomely fitted; good house, side entrance, good yard; rent £40; profits considerably above the average. For further particulars apply to W. & S., Evans, Sons & Co., Hanover Street, Liverpool.

CAIRO.—An excellent foreign Pharmacy is now for disposal in Cairo, offering first-class opportunity for an English pharmacist. There is at present no English Pharmacy in Egypt, and there is great need for one. The business now offered can be bought for £600. Full particulars from Messrs. Orridge & Co., 32 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

A BARGAIN; cause of sale, ill-health.—A genuine Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing Business; returns nearly £700; profits £300; several proprietary specialities with good sale; two good shops joined, nine-roomed house; population 10,000; good back premises; price £500; lease 11 years; rent £50. Apply, S., Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Leeds.

Mr. G. B. CROCKER, Trade Valuer, Transfer Agent, & Accountant, 15 WALBROOK, E.C.

KENT (30 miles from London).—An old-established Family Trade; well situate in market-place of flourishing market town; returns £600 yearly; price, valuation; about £450 capital required.

CORNWALL.—Good-class Mixed Country Trade; returns £2,300; price £1,000; rent £45; valuable stock; plenty of scope for increase.

MIDLANDS.—Good-class Country trade; returns £750; price £500; low rent; very little opposition; good house and garden.

LANCASHIRE.—Favourite seaside resort: first-class Retail and Dispensing; returns £550; price, valuation of stock and fixtures.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Retail and Dispensing; rapidly increasing trade; returns £500; very profitable; price £300; satisfactory reasons for selling.

LONDON, S.W.—Retail and Dispensing; in select suburb, lovely surroundings; returns £600; very profitable; price £550; good house and garden, low rent.

LONDON, W.—Good-class Dispensing; returns £800; price £700; an exceptionally good chance for a pushing man.

Valuations for Probate or Transfer conducted in any part of the United Kingdom. Terms on application.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL—Continued.

GENUINE Prescribing, Light Retail, and Dispensing Business, in an improving suburb of large Midland town; in going easy; satisfactory reasons for disposal. For particulars address "M.P.S., 9 Nelson Street, Leicester.

BIRMINGHAM.—For disposal, an old-established Mixed Business in busy thoroughfare; net profit over £200 per annum; to be sold at a moderate price. Apply, "Filter," care of Southall Brothers & Barclay, Birmingham.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Business in a densely populated neighbourhood; has done £12 per week, neglected; rent £50; let off one room £15; returns about £250; open to an offer; must be sold at once. "Chemists," 163 Clarendon Road, Nottingham, W.

£60 CASH will purchase a fitted and stocked Chemist's Business just opened in a densely populated neighbourhood, East London; no other chemist near; owner, unable to be released from an appointment, must sell; a rare bargain. "Pharmacist," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

FOR Sale by private contract, or otherwise, a very old-established Business in the centre of the most flourishing town in the kingdom, with many advantages; returning £30 per week, cash. For address, apply to 44/17, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

YORKSHIRE.—Returns £360; price £200; Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; no heavy trade; double-fronted plate-glass, well-fitted shop, mahogany counters and drawers; main thoroughfare of large town (85,000); good 8-roomed house and bath-room; rent £35; returns can be easily doubled. G. Hudson, High Street, Marske-by-Sea.

CHEMIST'S Business; country town, North of Scotland; established 30 years; rent £38; turnover £520; stock and fittings (about £500) to be taken at valuation; nothing for goodwill; terms arranged if required; owner retiring; exceptional opportunity for either medical practitioner or chemist. Apply, W. Greig Steel, 109 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

SURREY.—Old-established; same hands 25 years; Light Retail, Prescribing, Dispensing; full prices; returns over £900; well stocked; good opportunity for Mechanical Dentistry; rent £50; also Branch; increasing returns; rent £32; to be sold together or separately. Address, "Saccharin," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Retail Business to be sold; doing £6 weekly; worth £200; price only £160; long lease at moderate rental; two-thirds could be let off; well situate in main road of crowded neighbourhood; owner going into larger business; every inquiry answered. Address, by letter, "Chemists," care of Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, 50 Southwark Street, S.E.

SOUTH-WEST OF ENGLAND.—Same hands 20 years; good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, on account of owner retiring; returns are £850; very few patents; exceptionally good profits; slight opposition; convenient house; price £600 or offer; investigation courted; references to wholesale houses. "Citrate," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TAUNTON.—For immediate sale, by order of Trustees, the old-established Business, situate 5 Fore Street, Taunton, for several years carried on by Mr. Sargent; to be sold by valuation of stock and fixtures, with a premium to be agreed upon, or an offer in a lump sum will be entertained. The income from the business averages about £900 yearly from good-class Family Retail and Dispensing. The premises are commodious, and possess good warehouse room, and there is a good garden attached. As it is required that an immediate sale should be effected on reasonable offer will be refused. Apply at Messrs. Orridge & Co.'s Offices, 32 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

COMMANDING corner, marketing neighbourhood; large house and shop, returning under junior nearly £600; very profitable trade; light Retail and Prescribing; opening for good prescriber and Horse and Cattle Medicines; rent and taxes low; to an immediate purchaser £500, including valuable lease. "Veritas," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

AT ONCE.—A mixed Country Drug Business, returning from £600 to £700 per annum, with good house and convenient premises. Apply, W. W., No. 5 Chapel Street, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire. Midlands or Lancashire preferred.

BUSINESS Wanted.—Sound General Business, returning from £1,000 to £1,500; must bear strict investigation; Yorkshire or adjacent county preferred. Apply "Yorkshire," care of Mr. F. J. Brett, Valuer, 60 St. Stephen's Road, Leicester.

RETAIL Business wanted in the South or Midlands, returning £400 to £1,000; mixed one not objected to; must bear investigation; can pay cash and arrange for immediate possession if required. Full particulars (in confidence) to J. C., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

QUALIFIED Chemist with over twenty years' experience, good salesman, prescriber, quick and accurate dispenser, desires an engagement to manage or otherwise, with a view (solely) to early succession or Partnership; an agricultural neighbourhood preferred; small salary accepted during term of engagement; first-class references, business and banker's. Apply in first instance, with full particulars, to "Chemist," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TO LET.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

CHEMIST'S Shop to Let, 70 Lansdowne Road, Clapham, S.W.; good neighbourhood; rent very low, £35; comfortable 8-roomed house, with private entrance; price for the whole, lease, fixtures, bottles, &c., £50 cash. Briant & Son, Estate Agents, 200 Kennington Park Road, S.E.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Chemist and Druggist's House with double-fronted Shop to Let (West); mixed neighbourhood; rent only £45; stock, with superior shop fixtures, fittings, glass show-cases, lamp, &c., for low price of £55, bargain; should be seen at once; good opportunity for beginners; time given. Apply, Addison, 77 Fernhead Road, Paddington.

To be Let, with immediate possession, owing to the death of the late proprietor, a Shop, plate-glass front, and house, side entrance, of an old-established Chemist and Druggist's Business, in a small borough town in the West of England. Apply, B. A., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

CENTRAL Business Premises to Let; immediate possession; grand position, facing market-place; shop will be divided and let separately if desired; double plate front; counters and fixtures; house, 12 rooms, separate, or with either half-shop; splendid opening; population 6,000; rent moderate; see photograph. G. Maynard, Shepton Mallet, Somerset.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

CHEMIST'S Assistant wanted. Apply personally, E. Lacy & Co., 94 Whitochapel Road.

JUNIOR Assistant; one just out of apprenticeship preferred. "Chemicus," 20 Walcot Parade, Bath.

WANTED, early in July, Junior Assistant for part time only, about 20 hours per week, on three days only; engagement for two months. Apply to Coley, Chemist, Stroud.

WHOLESALE.—Wanted, a thoroughly competent man (young) to manage Laboratory and Wet-room. Apply, Crooke & Abraham, Wholesale Chemists, Birmingham.

WANTED, a good Manager; salary £104, increasing every six months; must be a good salesman and prescriber. Apply, B outall, 62 Marchmont Street, Russell Square.

TRAVELLERS calling on Grocers, Oil and Colourmen, and Chemists (town and country), who can take an extra commission, should apply, B. W. F., Observer Office, Lancaster.

CHINA AND JAPAN.—Junior Qualified Assistants, with first-class experience and references; liberal terms. Apply to Dakin Brothers, Creechurch Lane, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

SMITH & SON, 102 Parade, Loughborough, require a thoroughly competent Assistant; qualified and accustomed to good-class Dispensing; applicants to state full particulars, and to enclose carte.

JUNIOR Assistant for fashionable watering-place (indoors). State age, height, salary required, references, and enclose photo, to "South Coast," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AN Assistant; young man (outdoors); mixed country business and local drysaltery; will be required to take outdoor duty part time; short hours. C. M., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED a thoroughly practical young man, well acquainted with the manufacture, on a large scale, of Pharmaceutical preparations. Apply by letter, stating age, qualifications, &c., to F. C. S., care of Messrs. Street & Co., 30 Cornhill, E.C.

WANTED, a Junior Assistant with a little knowledge of dispensing in a light retail business, where there is a comfortable home and opportunities for attending lectures. "Statim," Messrs. Hodgkinsons, 198 Upper White Cross Street, London.

WANTED, a Junior Assistant, about 20 years of age, for a good-class Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, and reference, &c., enclosing photo, to Geo. Betts, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 25 The Walk, Norwich.

WANTED, a thoroughly qualified Manager for a Branch in a military town; must be a successful Prescriber and able to extract teeth; married; churchman preferred; only those with exceptional references need apply. H. J. Willis, New Brompton, Kent.

JUNIOR Assistant, about 22 years of age, for light Retail at Ramsgate; must have good references; lodging and attendance found, but not board. Apply with full particulars, and enclosing carte, which will be returned, to W. Knowles, Chemist, Wallington, Surrey.

A COMPETENT Assistant, about 24 or 25 years of age; must be steady, industrious, and have good references; one with a knowledge of dentistry preferred. State age, height, experience, and salary required, to W. Parsons, 4 Eastcombe Terrace, Blackheath, S.E.

EXPORT DRUGGISTS.—Thoroughly competent Clerk wanted, about 26, capable of managing office; good all-round experience in the trade essential; liberal salary to suitable man; highest references indispensable. Full particulars to "T 123," Messrs. Deacons, Leadenhall Street.

WANTED, experienced Assistant, not under 24, for end of June, in Light Retail and Dispensing Business; state age, height, salary indoors, whether qualified, references, and length of time with last employer, when disengaged. A. Saunders, Orford Road, Walthamstow, Essex.

AN Assistant wanted (Junior or Improver preferred), for a medium-class Country Business; 20 miles from London; comfortable situation; either in or outdoors; ample time for study can be arranged for if required. Address "Chemicus," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

END OF JUNE.—Competent Assistant (indoors), in old-established mixed business; hours 8.30 A.M. to 9 P.M., Saturdays 11; no Sunday duty; must be well accustomed to dispensing, of sober and industrious habits, and good counterman. State age, height, and salary required to Garrett Bros., 171 Commercial Street, Newport, Mon.

ENERGETIC and steady young man as manager, for small general and prescribing business, in main thoroughfare; shoe well fitted and stocked; good house; low rent; suitable man might purchase same by paying deposit and balance as saved out of business. Address with full particulars, "Chemist," 71A New Briggate, Leeds.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted; a good business man able to give satisfactory references as to character and ability; state salary required, age, experience, whether married, when disengaged, and other necessary particulars, and enclose photo (to be returned). "Gamma," care of Messrs. Newbery & Sons, King Edward Street, E.C.

PERMANENT Assistant for Mixed Business in country town; if suitable, an interest offered with view to succession; state age, if married, qualified tooth extractor, in or outdoors, experience, where gained, reference, carte, and salary required; copies only of testimonials, if any. Address, in first instance, Thompson, Bedworth, near Nuneaton.

MANAGER (qualified by examination) wanted to take charge of small business and work it up; must be good Counterman and Dispenser, civil and obliging, and of temperate habits; aged about 30; salary, £2 per week and 2½ per cent. (outdoors); good London references indispensable. Apply, C. W. Austin, 35 Brewer Street, Regent Street, London, W.

APOTHECARIES' HALL OF IRELAND.

WANTED, a Manager to take entire charge of the Drug Department and superintend the general business; a Gentleman of extensive experience in the purchasing of Drugs, and capable of furnishing contracts, with a knowledge of the country, accustomed to travel, will be preferred; age under 40; security will be required. Apply, by letter, to Dr. Montgomery, the Secretary of the Hall, on or before June 28.

APPRENTICESHIP.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

TURNOVER.—As Turnover Apprentice, indoors, for 3½ years in good-class business; aged 16; well educated; passed Preliminary; served six months and business has changed hands. Sprigg, Brigg, Lincolnshire.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for twelve words; 6d. for every six words beyond.

- ASSISTANT**; aged 30; good references. W., 43 Cartwright Street, Doncaster.
- IMPROVER**; aetat 20; in London; Prelim. Whitelock, Elwick, Upton Lane, Forest Gate.
- ASSISTANT**; aged 23; height 6 feet; good references. Wells, Saltaire House, Saltaire.
- IMMEDIATELY**; outdoors; aged 29; 12 years' experience. "Minor," 60 Argyle Road, Southampton.
- MANAGER** for Branch or Assistant; outdoors; qualified. "Alpha," 195 Arundel Street, Sheffield.
- MANAGER** or Senior (27); Prescribe, Dispense, Extract. "Medicus," Temple News Rooms, Fleet Street.
- LOCUM-TENENS**; qualified; highest references; terms moderate. "Chemist," 12 Emily Terrace, Putney.
- DAILY**.—Locum-tenens; partially disengaged; qualified; good references. "Stock," 2 Alma Villas, Sidcup.
- MINOR**; would assist in good-class business a few evenings a week. "Wholesale," 20 Portland Road, Finchbury Park.
- AS** Assistant in a good London house; aged 23; now disengaged; Minor qualification. E. W., 35 Lisson Grove, London.
- WANTED**, a situation as Dispenser; aged 24; 10 years' good references. J. Buckingham, 6 Silver Street, Wisbech, Cambs.
- AS** Assistant; about 6 years' good Dispensing experience; height 5 feet 10 inches. "Statim," 53 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.
- ASSISTANT**; abroad preferred; good Dispensing experience, Dentistry, French; aged 24. Ellis, 2 Dalrymple Road, Ashley Road, Bristol.
- JUNIOR**; 5 years' experience; passed Preliminary; abstainer; good references; large town preferred. "Japonica," 52 Rydal Road, Lancaster.
- LOCUM-TENENS**; experienced; abstainer; references; duty faithfully discharged. "Veritas," 10 Bond Street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
- TRAVELLER** for Wholesale Drug House; Sheffield district preferred; qualified; guarantee if necessary. W., 38 Kearsley Road, Highfields, Sheffield.
- ASSISTANT**; good Counterman and Dispenser; highest references; time for reading; outdoors preferred. Anderson, 90 Beaufoy Road, Clapham, S.W.
- ADVERTISER** wishes to enter good house; competent dispenser; outdoors; time for study; London preferred. Arthur Huckle, Birdhurst, Croydon.
- BRANCH** Manager or otherwise; good experience and references; successful as Branch manager; qualified. W. Jones, 4 Suffolk Place, Pall Mall, London, W.
- MANAGER** of Business or Dispenser to Institution; married; no family; aged 31; Minor; experienced; testimonials. "Alpha," Wadenhoe Rectory, Oundle.
- MANAGER** or Assistant (outdoors); experienced; Light Retail, Dispensing, Prescribing, and Tooth Extraction; aged 34. "Statim," Wills, 68 Burrowford, near Barnley.
- WHOLESALE**.—As Traveller; good experience; part salary and commission; highest references and security can be given. A. B., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.
- GERMAN** Assistant, who has a good knowledge of French and English, seeks a situation as Improver; 7 years' experience; excellent references. "Kurze," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.
- TRAVELLER**.—A Gentleman will shortly be open to represent a first-class Wholesale Drug House, in West and South of England, Wales, or Midlands. "Cocaine," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.
- TO** take the entire management of a country business; registered; 30 years' experience; aged 45; 2½ years' good reference from last employer; salary 35s. per week without board. Address to A. Z., 458 Mile End Road, London, E.
- MANAGER**, Branch; temporary until suited, though permanency preferred; qualified exam.; undeniable references, one of 4 years; most varied experience; married; aged 39; two children only. "Ixion," 75 Hill Street, Peckham.
- BRANCH** Manager or otherwise; over 20 years' experience; excellent references; nearly 13 years' manager in last; married; no children; aged 36; country town preferred. "Veritas," 35 Lady Margaret Road, St. John's College Park, N.W.

JUNIOR; 5½ years' experience; aged 19½; height 5 ft. 6 in.; disengaged June 25; London preferred. Smart, 19 Bedford Street, Brighton.

WHOLESALE Drug Trade.—As Head Warehouseman, Head Dryman, or Manager in Sundries Department; 27 years' experience in Drug and Confectionery trades; town or country. J. Fesenmeyer, 199 St. James's Road, Southwark Park Road, London, S.E.

A YOUNG GERMAN, who was engaged in the first places of North and Middle Germany, with the best references, wants a situation in a London Dispensary by October 1st; salary no object, or no salary to begin with. Please address No. 854, care of Rudolf Mosse, at Mayence-on-the-Rhine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading, which can be obtained on application.

WANTED, Chemists as Agents for "Griffin's Weed Exterminator"; liberal commission allowed; no risk. Please apply to William Griffin, Agricultural Chemist, Loda Works, Louth, Lincolnshire.

ITALY.—A first-rate Mercantile Firm, with large experience and extensive connections, travelling over the whole peninsula twice a year, is open to undertake the Agency of important Manufacturers and Exporters of General Goods and Produce suitable for this quarter; highest references. Address letters to P. S. C. J., 54, Naples Post Office.

AN old-established Firm, doing business with Wholesale Druggists, Surgical Instrument Dealers, India-rubber Houses, &c., are prepared to act as Sole London Agents to a Country, Continental, or Colonial Manufacturer (who has not a London Dépôt), or Buying Agency undertaken on the best terms; references. Apply, in confidence, in first instance, "Agents," care of Clarke, Son & Platt, 85 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

MECHANICAL DENTISTRY.—Artificial Teeth of every description executed at most reasonable charges, Vulcanite from 1s. 6d. per tooth; instruction in Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry given to Chemists, qualifying them to add Dentistry to Pharmacy, by a Surgeon Dentist of great experience, who will visit and give lessons any distance; suburban Chemists required as Agents in Dentistry. "Odontorium," 107 Victoria Park Road, London.

PRELIMINARY AND MINOR.

ALL Students who are preparing should send for particulars of a method of study which will enable them to pass with ease. Enclose stamped envelope to Mr. J. Tully (Hills Prizeman), Chemist, Hastings. Established 1872. References to past and present Pupils. 32 Pupils passed the last Examinations.

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ROMANELICUM. **ROMANELICUM**.—Only 1s. 1½d. Best general remedy in the world. Cures asthma, bronchitis, weak chests, hearts, backs, and limbs, rheumatism, toothache, neuralgia, burns, scalds, sprains, strains, &c. Is also splendid remedy for animals' ailments. Write (enclosing 1s. 4d. in stamps) to Line Romanelicum Company, Newport Pagnell, Bucks. Agents—Messrs. May, Roberts & Co., Barclay & Co., Newbery & Son, and Sutton & Co.; or ask for it from Chemists or Saddlers, and do not accept any other. Everybody praises it. No relief, no pay. **ROMANELICUM**. **ROMANELICUM**.

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This entirely new and excellent Health-giving Preparation Softens the Water, gives it a Most Delicious Odour, and Beautifies the Complexion in an extraordinary way. Should be in every bathroom and dressing room. Pasta Mack of all respectable Perfumers and Chemists throughout the world. Beware of Worthless Imitations. See the Trade Mark on every box.

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ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.



This old-established and increasingly favourite Dentifrice has been over Sixty Years before the Public. It is warranted to retain its properties and keep in good condition in any climate. The original and only genuine is manufactured solely by

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and is distinguishable by the Trade Mark, printed in red and green, a facsimile of which is annexed. Particular attention should be paid to this guarantee of genuineness, as numerous imitations are offered. Sold universally by Chemists and Perfumers, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

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AROMATIC SALTS,

FOR BATH AND TOILET PURPOSES.



The ORIENTAL AROMATIC SALTS, when dissolved, render the water very soft, and impart a most agreeable and refreshing perfume that can be diffused with advantage in a room where the air is close and depressing.

The ORIENTAL AROMATIC SALTS strengthen the tissues, perfume and invigorate the body, preserving it from contagious diseases, and cleanse the pores, thus facilitating the cutaneous transpiration so necessary to life.

The ORIENTAL AROMATIC SALTS are unrivalled for beautifying and preserving the Skin, rendering it soft and velvet-like; and for keeping the complexion perfectly bright and clear.

They are indispensable in the Bath as well as in the Bedroom, and should be used by everybody. In most cases of Skin Diseases these Salts will be found invaluable.

Sold in Bottles at 1/6. Wholesale of the Patentees and Manufacturers—

S. TRAVADO & CO., 27 Jewry St., E.C., LONDON.

To be had also of Messrs BREIDENBACH & CO., Perfumers to the Queen,
157b NEW BOND STREET, W

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

This section of "The Chemist and Druggist" must be closed for press by Thursday noon of each week. Remittances payable to EDWARD HALSE.

TERMS

Advertisements in this department must be paid for in advance. From this rule no deviation can be made. Insertions are charged at the rate of 1d. per word, provided the advertiser attaches his name and address, for each word of which he must also pay at the same rate; or if he pays 1d. per word, his name and address will be registered and a figure attached to his advertisement. All correspondence referring to that figure must be addressed to "The Publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C., and the figure must be distinctly endorsed upon the envelope. Letters will then be forwarded to their proper destination. A price is counted as one word, as e.g., £1 10s. 6d.

DEPOSIT OF MONEY.—In order to ensure safety we offer the following system:—The purchaser of anything advertised in the Exchange Column may remit the amount to us, accompanied by a commission of 6d. if the amount is £3 or under; and 1s. if over that sum. We acknowledge receipt of deposit to both parties, and hold the money until we are satisfied that either the goods are returned to their original owner or the purchase is completed.

Postal orders and cheques sent as deposit must be made payable to Edward Halse, and crossed "Martin & Co."

FOR DISPOSAL.

Dental.

Dental lathe and vulcaniser, almost new. 22/29.

Formulæ.

Reliable recipes, 6d. each; full set of 130 neatly copied in book, 7s. 6d.; send for list. "Chemist," Edwards, Wye, Kent.

Drugs and Chemicals.

Chromic acid, 60 lbs., cheap; what offers? McInroy, Boston Spa, Yorks.

Poppy-heads, 5s. per 1,000, bag 6d., sample 3d.; nearly sold out. Connor, Doncaster.

Proprietary Articles

Winchester Palmer's ess. limoais; 28 lbs. red precip.; quantity of ol. anisi.; cash offers, or exchange patents or sundries. 21/2.

Offers wanted for three 4s. 6d. Hall's lung restorer, six 2s. 9d. ditto; twenty 13½d. Hall's tonic pills; one 7½d. ditto; seventeen 13½d. Hall's health renewers; three 2s. 9d. Henry's magoesia; one 2s. 9d. Frampton's pills; ten 13½d. Freeman Jenkins' pills. W., 132 Huddersfield Road, Oldham.

Literature.

Wills's "Pharmacy" and "Botany"; pair 5s. 6d. 22/30.

"Year-book Pharmacy," 1870, 1872-75, 5 vols., 12s. 6d. Davis, 31 Mayton St., Holloway, N.

"Chemist and Druggist," posted Saturdays; "Family Physician," bound, new, cost 32s.; what offers? Billington, Huntingdon.

From 1830, *Chemist and Druggist and Journal*, old monthlies, 4d.; weekly, 1½d.; offers. Williams, Chemist, Coleford, Gloucester.

Shop Fittings.

Drawers, several nests, various lengths; also bent-glass counter cases, desks, dispensing-screens, counters and shop fittings of every description. Great bargain; at Phillip Josephs', 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

Shop fittings, as good as new, less than half-price, consisting of chemist's counter cases, 10s. to 10½l.; wall cases, 1½l. to 20½l.; tooth-brush cases, 1½l. to 3½l.; desk cases, 2½l. to 4½l.; dispensing screens, 3½l. to 9½l.; counters, 1½l. to 12½l.; drawers from 15s. to 3½l. 10s. per nest; plate looking-glasses, 5s. to 4½l.; specie jars, 10s. to 3½l.; carboys, 7s. to 21s.; shop rounds, 3s. to 9s. dozen; ointment jars, plink or blue, 3s. to 36s. per dozen; pill machines, 12s. 6d.; marble slab, 2s. 6d.; glass shelves, polished edges, 1s. 6d. per lineal ft.; glass stands, 3 tier, 12s. to 3½l.; also entire modern fittings for chemist's shop; payments on the hire system by arrangement. Natali & Co., 184 Aldersgate St. (nearly opposite Maw's).

Soda-water Machinery

Aerated-water plant in perfect working order, comprising Bowskill's bottling machine, Galloway's gasholder, Bratby's generator and soda-water machine; the lot 30½ cash. Apply Chas. Simpson & Co, Timber Merchants, Hull.

Second-hand soda-water machinery for sale, as sound as new, and at half the price:—1 pair 2½-in. pumps, complete, with solution pan, fast and loose pulleys, by Hayward Tyler & Co., 30½l.; 1 12-gal. copper cylinder on stand complete, with safety valve, pressure and water gauges, 4-way outlet and taps, and tight pulley, by Hayward Tyler & Co., 12½l.; 1 16-gal. vertical copper cylinder, on tripod frame, safety valve, pressure and water gauges and tight pulley, with agitator, by Hayward Tyler & Co., 10½l.; 1 No. 3 soda-water machine, with 1½-inch pump, 1 gal. gun-metal cylinder, water gauge, safety valve, solution pan and pipes for hand power, by Hayward Tyler & Co., 6½l. 10s.; 1 copper gas bell, 4 ft. by 2 ft., with oak tub, weight and interal pipes, &c., complete, 5½l. 10s.; 1 No. 1 lead generator, with acid bottle, by Hayward Tyler & Co., 4½l. 10s.; 1 Moudolot copper purifier, 2 ft. by 1½ ft. diameter, on stand, 3½l. 10s.; several syphon fillers by Hayward Tyler & Co., from 2½l. to 3½l. 10s. each; 1 London bottling rack (to bolt to upright), 1½l. 10s.; several single and double wiring stands, from 5s. to 15s. each.; also 1 copper American generator complete on stand, with pressure gauge, &c.; 1 vertical 3-inch deep well pump (8-inch stroke); 6 10-gallon copper swing cylinders, without stands, each with draw-off tubes; filters, syringes, and other mineral water requisites. For further particulars apply to Idris & Co., Ascham Street, Keutish Town, London, N.W.

Miscellaneous.

Chemist's trade utensils and cases, cheap. Henry Brett, Fakenham, Norfolk.

Several moulds for casting flat cakes of wax 1 oz. each; 2½d. for sample. Wicks, Burnley. Salts of lemon boxes, 6d. gross, samples free. A. Wallace, 2 Frederick Crescent, Brixton, London, S.W.

Genuine Pontefract cakes, 7 lbs. carriage paid, 6s.; sample free; 3d. vermin-killer, 12s. gross. Young, Pontefract.

1s. Okell's mona bouquet 6s. per dozen; 1d. A. Davis's brass powder, 5s. 6d. per gross; any quantity, carriage paid. Elliott, Chemist, Bedford.

Offers wanted for 1 dozen 3s. 6d., ½ dozen 5s. 6d., Dobson's black leg drinks; also second-hand Esquiser's irrigateur, good condition. Cameroa, Chemist, Bedford.

52-in. a'l bright bicycle for sale or exchange, 3½l.; also 2 gross sixpenny medicine stamps; exchange good field glass. "Chemist," 34 High Street, Putney, S.W.

A bargain.—Contents of small surgery for sale cheap; 200 oz gold drugs; 130 glass-stoppered jars and bottles, ointment jars, 2 window carboys, 48 drawers, &c.; pestle and mortar; very low price for cash offer. Lake, Surbiton.

Bland's pills (Richardson's coated), original 10-gross tins, post free 5s., made this month; tooth stopping (gutta-percha), excellent quality, without name, gross cards (1d.), post free 4s. 6d.; twine, chemist's job lot, 4s. 1b. for 2s. 6d. 1b. post free. Wylie, College Street, Edinburgh.

On sale, cheap, mixer with 3-foot pan and steel scrapers, small piping press, pill rolls, and sandries; also turned wood pill boxes, 1½ inch diameter by ¾ deep, in cases of 53 gross, at 9d. per gross, smaller quantities 1s. per gross; also small quantity, 2 inches diameter 1½ inch deep; all the above must be cleared out and will be sold at a sacrifice. Parkinson, 39 Dover Street, Manchester.

Glass bottles, job lines.—About 50 gross 3-oz. pale green wide-mouth rounds, 4s. 6d. per gross; 4 gross 6-oz. screw nickel-capped pomades, 16s.; 1 gross 16-oz. ditto, 30s.; 4 gross 2-oz. tinted vials, 3s. 9d.; 3 gross ½-pint green syraps, 7s.; 4 gross ½-pint ditto, 10s.; 2 gross 1-pint ditto, 15s.; 1 gross 1-oz. green kalis, burst off, 3s.; 1 gross 6-oz. flat sauces, stoppered, 10s.; 10 gross 3-oz. opal screw nickel-capped pomades, 20s.; 5 gross ½-oz. ditto, 12s.; 2 gross ½-oz. ditto, 9s.; 5 gross ½-pint white syraps, 12s.; 3 gross 1-pint ditto, 20s.; 1 gross 6-drachm lavenders, 5s.; 4 gross ½-oz. oval essences, 4s.; 3 gross 2-oz. white globe-necked pannels, 7s. Hearn, 381 Kingsland Road, London.

WANTED.

Bradbury's sheep-dip, in good condition; state price. 22/24.

Shop fittings; all descriptions purchased for cash. Natali, 184 Aldersgate Street, London.

Wills's "Materia Medica," 10s. 6d. size, in good condition. State price to J. Scarr, Chemist, Littleboro'.

Chemicals, drugs, and tooth-forceps. Write (only) price, Mr. Ross, Haworth Street, Manchester.

A few desk slopes for office tables, also a nest of drawers with locks. X., CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Office, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

Tin-ware-press, not smaller than 2 gallons; also tin-lined cistern with tap, about 40 gallons; lowest price. Dr. Carle, Chemist, Norwich.

Old gold, dental metals; goods exchanged or bought for cash, or high-class mechanical work. Eatwile, 39 Shaw Street, Liverpool.

Lavender bloom; wanted to purchase a few rods when in flower; must be near London, W. Loveland, Woodham Croft, Addlestone, Surrey.

The *Chemist and Druggist* for May 8, June 19, July 31, Oct. 16, Nov. 20, Nov. 27, 1883; 2d. each will be paid by the publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for the above numbers.

Oyez! Oyez!! Oyez!!!



The Chemist and Druggist says:—Mr. Arthur W. Shirley has produced a very attractive biscuit china figure, represented in the annexed engraving. The advertisement is effective without being at all vulgar, and the little crier, we expect, will soon be a familiar figure about the country.

THIS ELEGANT BISCUIT-CHINA FIGURE, AN ORNAMENT TO ANY SHOP,

GIVEN AWAY

To Purchasers of 25/ worth of

SHIRLEY'S A1 BRAND MENTHOL

OR TWO IF 40/ ORDER IS PLACED.

The following special parcels have been arranged to suit all classes of trade:—

PARCEL 1. 25/. 4 doz. 2d. 1 doz. 3d. 2 doz. 3½d. 3 doz. 4d. 2 doz. 6d.	PARCEL 2. 25/. 4 doz. 6d. 2 doz. 4d. 1 doz. 1s.	PARCEL 3. 25/. 3 doz. 3d. 2 doz. 1s. 1 doz. 4d.	PARCEL 4. 25/. 1 doz. 9d. 2½ doz. 1s. ½ doz. 1s. 6d.
PARCEL 5. 40/. 4 doz. 2d. 2 doz. 3d. 3 doz. 3½d. 5 doz. 4d. 4 doz. 6d.	PARCEL 6. 40/. 5 doz. 6d. 3 doz. 4d. 2½ doz. 1s.	PARCEL 7. 40/. 4 doz. 6d. 4 doz. 4d. 1 doz. 9d. 2 doz. 1s.	PARCEL 8. 40/. 4 doz. 1s. 2 doz. 9d. ½ doz. 1s. 6d.

By calculating what each of the parcels would realise when sold, it will be found that they yield an average profit of 80 per cent. to the retailer on his outlay.

Numerous letters have been received already, testifying to the satisfaction given by this little figure. One firm writes—"We have just received the figure, and must indeed say we are highly pleased with it, and have it in a prominent place on our counter." Another writes—"It is quite the centre of attraction of my establishment." Another—"Figures sold a dozen cones first day of showing them."

A1 COCAINE & MENTHOL 6d.
TOOTHACHE TUBE.

12 ON A CARD. 3/6 DOZ.

Sells really well.

A1 CORN & WART TUBE, 6d.

12 ON A CARD. 2/3 DOZ.

JUST IN TIME FOR THE SEASON.

A1 TOOTH SOAP,

Red or White, fragrant and cleansing, put up in hinged metal boxes, 3/9 dozen.



OVER 100 PATTERNS TO CHOOSE FROM.

CUT-GLASS & OTHER SMELLING BOTTLES.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

Chemists often find a difficulty in selling these goods for want of a proper display being made, and to meet this a handsome GLASS SHOW CASE, with mirror back, and lined with velvet, will be given away to purchasers of £1 worth of bottles. The case, which opens at the back, so that the goods can be got at from the counter, is not too large, but just a handy size. Buyers can choose their own assortment, but if left open can rely upon saleable ones only being sent.

	Per doz.
No. 3.—Small Handy Watch	5/9
„ 20.—A Bottle that always pleases.....	5/3
„ 78.—Beautifully cut, highly polished ..	5/-
„ 13.—A very saleable Bottle, large Watch	6/-
„ 35.—Tnbe Shape, octagon cutting	6/3
„ 14.—Octagon cut, square stopper	5/-
„ 59.—Substantial Toilet Pattern	7/3

Special terms to Wholesale Buyers.

A FIRST-CLASS 6d. STOPPERED LINE.

Watch Shape.

Octagon cutting.

3/6 dozen.

39/- per gross.



No. 40.

Filled with
Sponge,
Ammonia, and
Scent.

12 in a box.

4/- dozen.

45/- per gross.

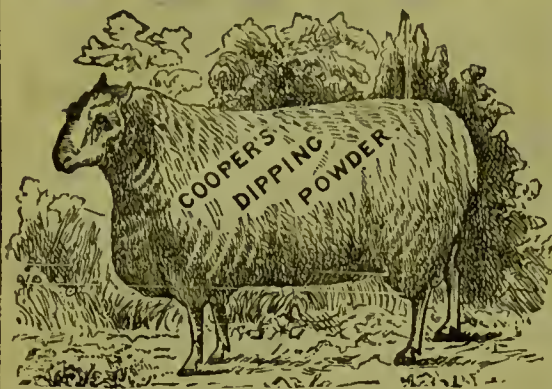
	Per doz.
No. 8.—Large Watch, cut edges	6/6
„ 77.—Globe Pattern	5/-
„ 71.—Handsome Bottle, English stoppered	6/-
„ 50.—Rich Pattern, wavy cutting	6/6
„ 102.—Barrel Shape, wide mouth.....	7/6
„ 33.—Pretty Pattern, wide mouth.....	6/6
„ 11.—Large Toilet, polished stopper....	18/-

Write for quotations.

No. 1.—THE NICKEL CAPPED BOTTLE OF THE SEASON, bound to sell by grosses if a good display is made, being filled with strongest Ammonia, and agreeably pertumed. Put up 12 in a hinged partition show box, 2/- doz., 20/- gross. This Bottle can be had with a mirror on instead of label, 2/6 doz., 26/- gross. Special quotations for 5, 10, and 20 gross lots, delivered as required, so as to be fresh.

ARTHUR W. SHIRLEY, 30 PATERNOSTER SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.
And 11 & 12 ROSE STREET, NEWGATE STREET, E.C.

THE ONLY ORIGINAL POWDER DIP

USED ON
SIXTY MILLION

ANNUALLY.

CHEAPEST,
SAFEST,
HANDIEST, BEST,
FORTICKS, LICE,
FLY, SCAB.THE SALE IN 1888
WAS

285,720 Packets

MORE THAN
IN

1887.

IN GENERAL USE SINCE 1843.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Attractive Handbills, Show Cards, Posters, &c., with Name and Address,
supplied gratis on application.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

WILLM. COOPER & NEPHEWS, M.R.C.V.S., BERKHAMSTED.

LONDON OFFICES—50 and 50a Palmerston Buildings, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.

PINE'S DEVONSHIRE OILS

PRICE

1 dozen,	13/6	Per doz. net in
8 "	12/6	Wine Bottles.
6 "	11/6	CARRIAGE PAID.
12 "	10/6	Single Sample
		Bottle, 1/9.

FOR HORSES, COWS, SHEEP, AND LAMBS.

THESE CATTLE OILS are prepared from the Original and Valuable Recipe of WILLIAM YOUATT PINE, and
are unsurpassed, their great sale being a sufficient guarantee of their EXCELLENCE.

PREPARED AND SOLD WHOLESALE BY

WALTER GREGORY, 31 Fore Street, WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.

WALKER, TROKE & CO.

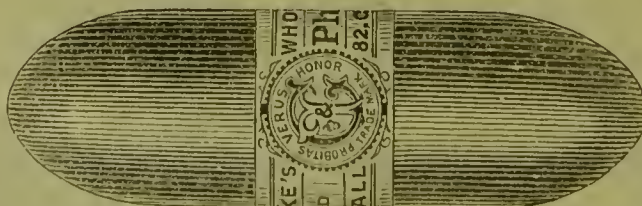
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUGGISTS

82 CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

SOLE MAKERS OF

O. F. H. SKELTON, Esq., M.R.C.V.S.L.,
Leyton, Essex,

Writes:— April 5, 1889,

I have great pleasure in saying that
your Quinine Tonic Ball exceeded my
anticipations. Horses in low condi-
tion, and those recovering from ill-
ness, showed marked improvement
after treatment with them. The
Quinine Tonic Ball should prove a
boon to all owners of horses.J. G. CROSS, Esq., M.R.C.V.S.L.,
Shrewsbury,

Writes:— May 20, 1889,

I have used your Quinine Tonic
Balls, and consider them invaluable
for animals recovering from any
severe illness, specially from in-
fluenza.GABRIEL & TROKE'S QUININE TONIC and STIMULATING
GELATINE CAPSULED HORSE BALLS

(Registered No. 81,291),

Alterative Balls, Condition Balls, Cordial Balls, Cough Balls, Diuretic Balls, Fever Balls, Physic Balls, Worm Balls.

PERMANENT IN SHAPE. EASY IN ADMINISTRATION. EFFICACIOUS IN ACTION. SAMPLE & RECIPES ON APPLICATION.

STICKY FLY PAPERS.

INCREASED BUSINESS.

REMOVAL TO LIVERPOOL

WILSON & CO., of St. Helens, wish to apologise to their Customers for the delay in executing their orders, but, as a matter of fact, the business outgrew the premises. Wilson & Co. have, however, removed to

62 PARR STREET, LIVERPOOL,

and, having engaged a large staff of hands, are now prepared to despatch all orders promptly.

Chemists who have not yet tried them are strongly urged to order a sample gross; they sell themselves—only want showing.

PRICE, 4/6 PER GROSS.

SPECIAL TERMS TO SHIPPERS & WHOLESALE BUYERS.

ADDRESS:

WILSON & CO.
62 PARR ST., LIVERPOOL.

Steiner's Vermin Paste

For destroying Rats, Cockroaches, &c.
3d., 6d., and 1s. Glass Jars; 2s. 6d. Tins. Warranted to keep for Export.

Steiner's Vermin Killer

FOR DESTROYING MICE. 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. Packets.

Steiner's Insect Powder

PRIME DALMATIAN. The most energetic Insecticide. Kills Bugs, Fleas, and all offensive Insects. Quite Harmless to Domestic Animals. 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. Tins. Also in 7-lb. Tins and in Kegs of 120 lbs.

STEINER & CO.
ARE SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

James's Phosphor Paste

1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. Glass Jars.
May be obtained through all the Wholesale Houses, or direct from
THE WORKS, HENRY STREET, LIMEHOUSE, LONDON.

INFALLIBLE! INFALLIBLE!!



1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., and 1s.

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

Over 40 years' Reputation as the most Deadly
and Reliable

"KILLER"

extant, retaining its properties for any length of
time, in any climate.

Testimonial from Mr. JAS. THOMPSON, Farmer, Carlisle,
to Mr. PATTINSON, Chemist, Carlisle.

"SIR,—You can with confidence recommend 'HUNTER'S
VERMIN DESTROYER.' It is the best thing I ever used,
having often cleared stackyards with it of both rats and
mice in a day or two."

Of all the Wholesale Houses. Shippers will oblige by sending for terms.

MANUFACTORY: DEWSBURY, ENGLAND.

A CHEMIST'S NEW AND LOGICAL DISCOVERY.

PETERMAN'S COCKROACH & BEETLE FOOD

Never Fails to KILL all of these vile Pests.

REGISTERED



TRADE MARK.

It attracts them. They eat it, and are dried up to a shell.

NOT A POISON TO CHILDREN OR PET ANIMALS.

SEE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS.

WILLIAM WHITELEY, Universal Provider, London.

CHARLES BEST, Horseshoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Rd., W.C.

ION & Co., Bakers, 3 Lower Belgrave Street, S.W.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL & UNION LEAGUE CLUB, N.Y., U.S.A.

FOR SALE BY WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Put up in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and 1 lb. Tins. Prices—1s., 2s., and 4s. per Tin.

J. F. SHOREY, Manufacturing Chemist,
57 FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

WILEY'S CHEMICAL ESSENCE

FOR

LAMENESS IN HORSES.

Agents Wanted in every Town. Handbills, with Name and Address, supplied gratis.

50 YEARS' UNBROKEN SUCCESS.

SOLE MAKER & PROPRIETOR, J. ROOKLEDGE, CHEMIST, EASINGWOLD, YORKS.

TO BE HAD OF USUAL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

THE FLY SEASON.

The attention of the Trade is invited to the "Fly Cemetery," a non-poisonous fly-paper. This novelty has been enthusiastically received wherever introduced. The title and matter printed on the paper is original, and takes immensely with the public, who quickly patronise anything out of the ordinary line. The "Fly Cemetery" (registered and protected) is a large sheet of paper, spread with our "Honey Fly Gum." It has proved itself the most deadly Fly Trap ever invented, and will rid a room of flies in a few hours. Having a sweet and pleasant smell it soon attracts them, and once having alighted they stick fast. Simply open out the Honey Fly Gum Paper, and the "Fly Cemetery" is then ready for its victims. One paper will catch thousands. When full cremate the whole cemetery. They are the perfection of Fly Papers. No more poisoned flies dropping all over the room. No more afternoon naps spoiled by the flies, and—no more bad language.

EYE OPENERS

SELECTED FROM NUMEROUS RECENT TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. Gibb, Chemist, Winchester, writes:—

"Your 'Fly Cemeteries' were most effective, and the demand for them quite phenomenal."

Messrs Duck & Sons, Cardiff, write:—

"Your 'Fly Cemeteries' gave every satisfaction, and sold wonderfully well."

Mr. Bibbings, Chemist, Newton Abbot, writes:—

"The public speak well of them and will have them in preference to the old-fashioned blotting-paper one."

Mr. Harvey, Chemist, Margate, writes:—

"As soon as your 'Fly Cemeteries' came to my notice I adopted them, and can confidently say I never sold any article which requires so little introducing. They recommend themselves, and those who buy call in their neighbours to see the 'wholesale catches.'"

Mr. Merrett, Southsea, writes:—

"Your 'Fly Cemeteries' gave great satisfaction to my customers—in fact, no one would have the old-fashioned ones after seeing the 'Cemeteries' fill up so quickly."

Messrs. Freshwater & Sons, Twickenham, write:—

"Can bear testimony to the great value of the 'Fly Cemeteries.' They have a ready sale. We used them continually in our shop, and found they kept the flies and wasps well under, and quite cleared the place."

Messrs. Munro & Lea, Landport, write:—

"'Fly Cemeteries' are an undoubted improvement on any other make, being effectual, cleanly, and economical."

Messrs. Judson & Son, Chemists, Ripon, write:—

"Your 'Fly Cemeteries' sold with very satisfactory results; they secured a large demand, were preferred to other fly destroyers, and with confidence can recommend them."

Messrs. Wand & Co., Leicester, write:—

"The 'Fly Cemeteries' we sold gave every satisfaction."

Messrs. Chave & Jackson, Hereford, write:—

"The Sticky 'Fly Cemeteries' you sent us last season are the best we have seen. They catch more flies in a day than the old-fashioned papers do in a week; and, what is more, you have the satisfaction of knowing that you have caught so many thousands, for the papers are literally black with flies in a few hours after exposing them."

Messrs. Pinch & Co, Chemists, Bath, write:—

"Can confidently recommend 'Fly Cemeteries' to any of the ordinary fly papers, either French or English. When generally known they will supersede all other kinds."

Mr. Roberts, Chemist, Croydon, writes:—

"I sold a great number of 'Fly Cemeteries.' Purchasers were thoroughly satisfied; they are decidedly more effective than the old poisonous kind. I guess that during the coming season yours will hold the field."

Messrs. Dear & Sons, Ventnor, write:—

"Your 'Cemetery' Fly Papers have proved highly satisfactory, commanding a ready sale. What you say respecting them we are able to endorse."

Mr. Mumford, Chemist, Splotland, writes:—

"I found your 'Fly Cemeteries' very saleable and effectual—in fact, they gave the most complete satisfaction—except to the flies."

Mr. Young, Supply Stores, Teignmouth, writes:—

"Your 'Fly Cemeteries' were a great success, and were very highly approved of. I had one literally covered with flies a short time after it had been hung up; this was sufficient proof to induce my customers to try them, and then it was a case of once tried always used."

Mr. Alfred Coleman, Chemist, 65 St. Mary Street, Cardiff, writes:—

"The sale of your 'Fly Cemeteries' last year surpassed my most sanguine anticipations. No sooner had I displayed one in the window well coated with flies than the demand sprang up in the most remarkable manner, and it became the talk of the town, customers being drawn from every part, thus proving a useful summer advertisement."

Messrs. Yelland & Co., the Supply Stores, Dawlish, write:—

"I found the 'Fly Cemeteries' sell well, and think they are a great improvement on the ordinary fly papers, much cleaner and no offensive smell or trouble."

Messrs. J. H. Blunt & Son, the Drug Stores, Northampton, write:—

"We have very great pleasure in testifying as to the excellence of your 'Fly Cemetery,' for which there was a large demand last season, both here and at our Coventry branch, immediately on its introduction. We can but compliment you on producing an article commanding so ready a sale, and with best wishes for your further success."

THE "FLY CEMETERY" WAS AWARDED A SILVER MEDAL FOR NOVELTY & SUPERIORITY.

Terms—7s. per gross, Carriage Paid for Cash with Order. Packed in Counter Cases.

Satisfaction is guaranteed. WILL KEEP GOOD ANY LENGTH OF TIME. Send order at once.

SAMPLE ON APPLICATION FROM
TUNBRIDGE & WRIGHT, 83 & 84 BROAD STREET, **READING.**

Wholesale from BARCLAY'S, BENTLEY'S, MAW'S, SHARP'S, and all Patent Houses.

THE DIAMOND MARK.

To secure the best Hungarian Aperient Water

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,

And insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER sold by the APOLLINARIS COMPANY (LIMITED), LONDON.

OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.

MILLAR'S BRITISH WINES.

ORANGE (suitable for Quinine), GINGER, RAISIN, COWSLIP, CHERRY, &c.

A. MILLAR & CO., Thomas Street, DUBLIN.

Sole Agents for London and District—H. J. ROYDANT & CO., 75 Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W.

**PASCALL'S GOLDEN MALTEX**

PATENTED.

CONTAINS 25 PER CENT. OF

PATENTED.

ALLEN & HANBURY'S MALT EXTRACT."A delicious substitute for Cod Liver Oil."—*Vide Dr. Tanner's Report, and The Chemist and Druggist, April 20th.*

In 1/- Bottles ...	...	...	...	9/- per doz.
In 1-lb. Bottles ...	...	...	...	22/- per doz.
In 1-lb. Tins ...	...	...	...	20/- per doz.
In 4-lb. Jars (Jars 6d., returnable) ...	...	...	...	1/6 per lb.

Of all Wholesale Houses, or of the Manufacturer,

JAS. PASCALL, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, S.E.**T. BAGE BLYTON & CO.****(PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS)**

MANUFACTURERS OF

MEDICATED LOZENGES,

BOILED SWEETS, JUJUBES, AND COMPRESSED PELLETS FOR SALE BY CHEMISTS.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CHEMISTS' CONFECTIONERY.

PRIVATE AND PROPRIETARY FORMULA CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

Prices and Price List on application with Business Card.

76 GORDON STREET, LOWER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

London Agent—Mr. ARTHUR W. SHIRLEY, 30 Paternoster Square, E.C.

TOBACCO**CIGARS & CIGARETTES.****M. & R. PEACOCK,**Tobacco, Cigar, & Cigarette
Manufacturers,**KINGSLAND RD., LONDON, N.E.**Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated
Brands—**"ROYAL CHARTER"**

AND

"UPPER CRUST."

Sold in Packets only.

Those who deal in these Goods, or intend doing so,
should write to the above Manufacturers for
Price List.

TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

WATSON'S

SOLUBLE ESSENCES

REGISTERED

ARE GUARANTEED TO BE THE FINEST IN THE MARKET

Honourable Mention: International Food Exhibition, Agricultural Hall, London, Oct., 1880. Gold Medal: Soc. of Arts, Paris, 1883.

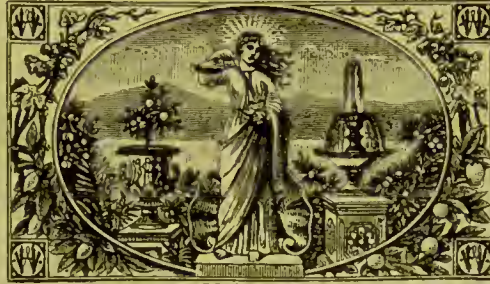
HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER,
A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger.
Trade Price 5/ per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4/6.

HAY'S FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER,
For First Quality Ginger Ale.
Trade Price 5/6 per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5/.

HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT,
For Second Quality Ginger Ale.
Imparts Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy, and an unusually Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma.
Trade Price 4/6 per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards 4/.

HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE,
For Third Quality Ginger Ale.
This Essence makes a beverage that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale.
Trade Price 9/ lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8/6.

THESE ESSENCES
Have obtained the Highest Testimonials from all the Medical Journals, and from the Principal Trade Journals in this and other countries.
TRADE MARK



REGISTERED
For ORANGE, VANILLA, and all other Essences.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE,
For the manufacture of the Finest Aerated Hop Ale. This Essence is made from the choicest Hops grown, and is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma. Hop Ale made from this Essence has the full flavour of the finest Hops, and is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.
Trade Price 8/6 per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards 8/.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS.
No. 1. Highly Concentrated.
Trade Price 8/6 per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards 8/.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS;
No. 2. Makes an exquisitely fine Lemonade.
Trade Price 6/6 per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 6/.

HAY'S LEMON FLAVOUR.
Imparts to Lemonade all the Fine Aroma and Flavour of the choicest Lemons.
Trade Price 5/ per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards 4/6

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST BEVERLEY ROAD

FLATNESS OF TASTE

SO COMMON IN FILTERED WATER,

OBVIATED

BY USING

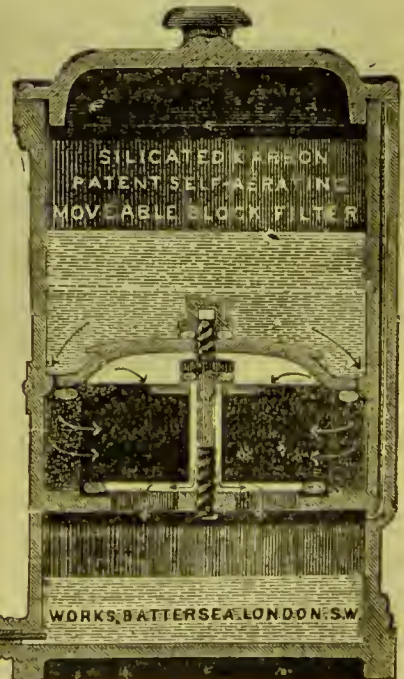
SILICATED CARBON FILTERS AERATED

By means of which the water is Aerated and Filtered simultaneously, rendering it, even after boiling, Pure, Bright, and Palatable.

The Silicated Carbon Block can be Instantly Removed, leaving the whole of the Filter Open for Inspection and Cleansing.



Glass Table Filters.



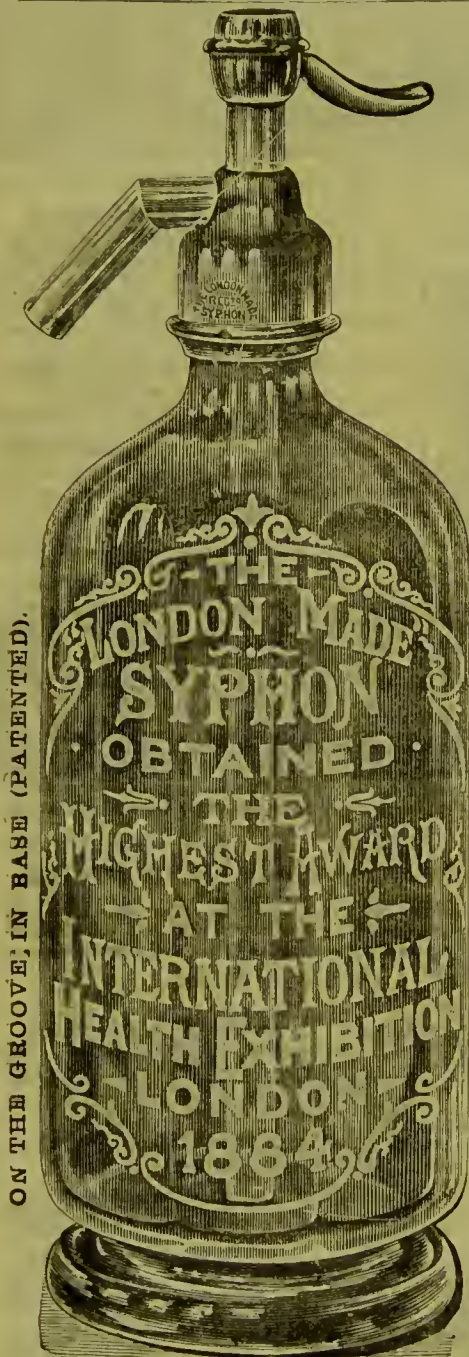
Domestic Filters.

FOR PRICES AND FULL PARTICULARS, WRITE TO THE
SILICATED CARBON FILTER CO., BATTERSEA, LONDON, S.W.

THE "LONDON-MADE" SYPHON BOTTLE

(TITLE REGISTERED).

Obtained the HIGHEST AWARD at the International Health Exhibition, London, 1884.



The high reputation this bottle has achieved is due to the fact of its being in every particular the most perfect yet introduced; and when compared with others in the market it stands pre-eminent. It is most simple in its working parts, therefore the least liable to get out of order; it is the most easily opened, the lightest pressure on the handle being sufficient; it produces a more highly-charged gaseous water than is usually obtained from syphons; it compares most favourably in appearance with any, and, the metal top being entirely free from lead, the prejudice against syphon drinks is at once removed, as the liquid passes over pure tin only.

All our Syphons are now fitted at the base with a groove, so that drips from the spout that run down the sides are prevented from soiling the table. See drawing.

NOTE.—Syphons made with our patent foot for collecting excess of liquid dripping from the spout after use are supplied at no extra charge, and will be found of great utility in preventing stains, &c., upon table linen. This is a desideratum long been wanting, particularly for private-house use. Send for sample; forwarded upon receipt of 2s.

Any name, crest, or trade-mark put on the glass by an improved acid process, at from 18s. to 24s. per gross. There is a three-fold advantage in this, as it forms a continual advertisement, is a great ornament, and a preventive of fraud. The plate for engraving costs extra from 5s. upwards, according to the artistic device required.

PRICES (WHITE, BLUE, GREEN, OR AMBER):—

	By the gross, per doz.	Less than 1 gross, per doz.
Quart size	£1 2 0	£1 4 0
Pint size	1 1 0	1 3 0
Half-pint, Pear shape	1 0 0	1 2 0
Octagonal vases, any colour (including Azure Blue)...	1 4 0	1 6 0

Tops, nickel-plated, from 5s. 6d. per doz. extra. Tops, silver-plated and burnished, from 9s. per doz. extra. A charge is made for packing, except when ordered in our patent bin cases (holding one dozen each, price 7s. 6d. each).

Please Note.—B. & F. are the only firm manufacturing Syphons in England that do not supply them filled, and so compete with their customers' trade.

BARNETT & FOSTER,

MINERAL WATER ENGINEERS,

Manufacturing Chemists, and General Providers for the Aërated Water Wine, Beer, and Cyder Trades,

"Niagara Works," 26th Eagle Wharf Road, London, N.

See for Price List of Soda-water Machinery and Accessories,
20

EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED

GOODALL'S HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

Most Delicious Sauce in the World. Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

The Best in the World. 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., 2s. and 5s. Tins.

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One 6d. Tin is equal to 25 eggs. In 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., and 5s. Tins.

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Delicious Custards without Eggs. In Boxes, 2d., 6d., and 1s. each

GOODALL'S BLANCMANGE POWDER

Delicious Blancmange in a Few Minutes. Boxes, 6d. and 1s. each.

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Best Tonic yet Introduced. Bottles, 6d., 1s. and 2s. each.

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Makes the Best Ginger-Beer. Packets, 3d. and 6d.

GOODALL'S BRUNSWICK BLACK,

For Painting Stoves, Grates, Iron, Tin, &c. 6d. and 1s. Bottles

GOODALL'S LAVENDER WATER.

A Rich and Lasting Perfume. Bottles, 1s., 2s., and 5s. each.

GOODALL'S PLATE POWDER.

For Polishing and Cleaning all Metals. Boxes, 6d., 1s. and

GOODALL'S JELLY SQUARES.

Make a Delicious and Nutritious Jelly. In ½- and 1-pint boxes, 3d. and 6d. each.

PROPRIETORS—GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS

PATENT MEDICINES

AND

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

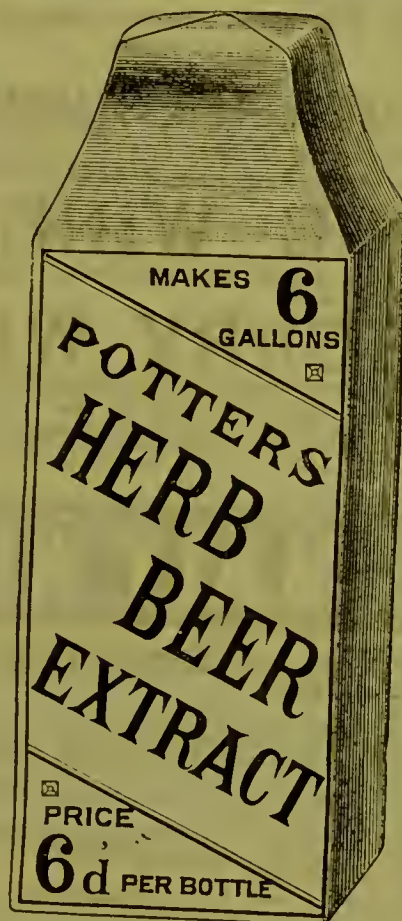
Monthly Price List of Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, &c., will be sent post free on application to

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS

BEST IN THE MARKET.

A GENUINE EXTRACT OF HERBS FOR PRODUCING A SPLENDID NON-INTOXICATING ALE

PRICE **3/6** PER DOZEN.



PRICE **3/6** PER DOZEN.

Showcards, Handbills, Puzzle Cards, &c., with all orders.

May be had also in 6d. Bottles, with Customers name on labels and wrappers, in 2-gross lots, 39s. per gross, carriage paid. IN BULK, 10d. per lb.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES

To be obtained through any Wholesale House, or of the Proprietors—

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WHOLESALE BOTANIC DRUGGISTS,

75 WESTON STREET, LONDON, S.E.

JAMES VIDIE ET FILS,
Pantin Glass Works,
PATENTEES OF THE

OCTAGONAL

SYPHON.

The "Octagonal" is externally similar to the ordinary Syphon, the interior being blown of an octagonal shape by a new patent process.



SECTIONAL VIEW.

Sample sent on receipt of **2/-**

Sample sent on receipt of **2/-**

Gives a most brilliant and sparkling appearance to the contents, and can resist double the pressure of ordinary Vases. Greatly recommend our new tint, "AZURE BLUE," which is the best tint for Syphon Vases.

TO BE HAD OF
ALL MINERAL WATER ENGINEERS.



TO BE HAD OF
ALL MINERAL WATER ENGINEERS.

SOLE AGENT:

C. MELIN, 37 CRUTCHED FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.



ROBINSON'S LIEBIG'S BEEF WINE.

Composed of Liebig's Extract of Beef, Extract of Malt,
and sound Port Wine.

REPORT ON BEEF WINES.

From the results of my Analyses of various Beef Wines I have had occasion to examine, none have equalled as regards strength, purity of ingredients, and (of no less importance) the skillful and judicious manner in which the respective ingredients have been proportioned and combined, the Liebig's Beef Wine manufactured by Mr. B. ROBINSON, of Pendleton, Manchester.

It is in every sense a reliable preparation, embodying in a pleasing and palatable form all the acknowledged medicinal and nutritive properties pertaining to Liebig's Extract of Meat, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

WILLIAM ELBORNE, F.C.S., F.L.S.,

Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Owens College, Manchester (Victoria University).

December 15, 1888.

Wilton Fever Hospital, Salford, September 2nd, 1888.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of the samples of Meat Wine you sent to me. I was so pleased with the results obtained from it that I have obtained a further supply, and have given it a rather extensive trial. I have found it invaluable as a medicine in the treatment of Enteric and Scarlet Fever, sufferers from these diseases rapidly improving in strength and weight under its influence. I think the combination a very happy one.

I am, dear Sir, faithfully yours,

To B. ROBINSON, Esq.

JOHN MULLEN, Resident Medical Officer.

PREPARED BY

BENJAMIN ROBINSON, THE LABORATORY, PENDLETON, MANCHESTER.

N.B.—A Sample Bottle sent FREE on receipt of Professional or Business Card.

ROBINSON'S ORANGE WINE.

Specially prepared for Quinine Wine, does not deposit, will keep good in any climate, and well adapted for Export Trade. Supplied in Casks containing 9, 18, 30, 60, or 120 Gallons. Terms on application.

PHARMACEUTICAL SHERRY WINE.

This Wine is well adapted for Pharmaceutical Preparations, and is the strength ordered by the B.P. Price, in 6-Gallon Casks, 5/6 per gallon; in 2-Gallon Jars, 6/- per gallon, carriage paid. Casks charged 7/6, Jars 2/6, and allowed if returned. Cash or satisfactory reference to accompany order.

B. ROBINSON, Distiller and Brewer of British Wines, Church St., Pendleton, Manchester.

HASSALL'S LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT & MALT WINE

Made of Choice Port Wine, Liebig's Extract of Meat and Extract of Malt.

ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D., London, and E. GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., say:—"The results of our Analysis have been of a very satisfactory character, and we are enabled to pronounce this a valuable and very good preparation, possessing an agreeable vinous flavour. The amount of combined phosphoric acid present is large, and the valuable characteristic constituents of Extract of Meat, in combination with Port Wine of good quality, and Extract of Malt."

WM. COURTNEY, M.D., &c., Medical Officer, Nenagh Disp. (late Resident Surgeon, St. Michael's Hospital, Kingstown, Nenagh, County Tipperary) says:—"To those requiring a nutritious and palatable food, its strengthening and tonic qualities are really good."

J. HALL WOODS, L.R.Q.C.P.I., &c., Penzance, says:—"It is a beautiful preparation, and commends itself alike to both medical man and patient, as a valuable stimulant and food. Combined with pepsine, the results obtained in many cases of 'Dyspepsia' is highly satisfactory."

Cost of Retail Wine Licence will be allowed on a 6-dozen order. Supplied in bulk at greatly reduced prices. Special arrangements made to supply the Wine in Bottle, with attractive Labels, Circulars, and Handsome Framed Show Cards, with Buyer's own name upon same, free of charge. List of Testimonials, copy of Analysts' Reports, and Trade Prices and Samples free on application.

HASSALL & CO., MANCHESTER; BARCLAY & SONS, LIM., & J. SANGER & SONS, LONDON.

DENAEVERS

LIQUID PEPTONES STERILIZED

Free from microbes!
Keep good for ever in all climates.
118 BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

DENAEVER'S PEPTONATE OF IRON. A bland, non-irritating and most easily assimilable ferruginous preparation. For debilitated constitutions, children, and aged people.

DENAEVER'S PEPTONE OF MEAT. A powerful restorative for all ailments of the stomach, stimulates general nutrition. Is retained when the stomach rejects all other food. Pleasant to taste. Of all Chemists and Wholesale Houses.

KINMOND'S

Royal Leamington
APNEUMATIC
TABLE WATERS

Were first supplied to H.M. the Queen in 1856,
and to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in 1862.

KINMOND'S GINGER ALE,

AND ALL THEIR OTHER WATERS,
Are UNRIVALLED for PURITY and QUALITY.

In Ordinary Bottles and Syphons.

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LEAMINGTON.

Send for Trade List and Compare Prices.

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8000
VALUE

SAUCES

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"BOROUGH" KETCHUP

THE GIANT 1d. BOTTLE OF SAUCE.
LARGEST IN THE TRADE.
In Half-Gross Boxes, at 6/6 per Gross.*

"BOROUGH" KETCHUP, WORCESTER, HARVEY, YORKSHIRE
OR READING SAUCE.

1d. Sample Bottles, dozen parcels	per gross 5/	extra quality 8/
1d. " " 1/2 gross boxes	5/8	" 8/
1d. Giant Bottles, dozen parcels	6/	" 8/
1d. " " 1/2 gross boxes	8/6	" 8/
1/2-Bottles (flat or round), reputed 1/2-pint	16/	" 24/
1/2-Bottles (flat or round), reputed pint	26/	" 32/
1-pint Imperial Round Stoppered Bottles	30/	" 38/
1-pint Imperial	50/	" 80/
12 1/2-gallon Casks (casks free)	each 20/	" 32/

ROYAL CAFÉ SAUCE.

In 8-oz. square-stoppered bottles, 48/ per gross.
A rich, fruity Sauce of fine flavour, and worth especial attention, as being the most saleable in the market.

Samples of any kind sent Free of all Cost by

PETER TYRER,
The "Borough" Ketchup and Sauce Maker,
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Also sold by W. & C. PANTIN, Upper Thames Street, LONDON, E.C.
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The "MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR":—

"Certainly this preparation is of a delicate flavour . . . It is perfectly soluble . . . the small quantity required for the immediate production of a cup of excellent cocoa will ensure for this 'Elect Extract' a favourable reception at the hands of persons of weak digestion, and all who prefer this wholesome beverage to tea and coffee."

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says:—

"Rowntree's Cocoa Extract is one of the best. Its flavour and aroma are good. Cocoa thus prepared is one of the most digestible articles of food."

YORK, ENGLAND.

ESSENCE LEMON.

MAKERS' GUARANTEE OF ABSOLUTE PURITY
ATTACHED TO EVERY COPPER.

DON'T FAIL TO HAVE OUR SAMPLES AND TEST FOR
YOURSELVES.

WILKINSON & CO.

IMPORTERS OF ESSENTIAL OILS,
25 SAVAGE GARDENS, LONDON, E.C.

T. & F. J. TAYLOR'S
AERATED WATERS,
Newport Pagnel.



ESTABLISHED 1835.

SODA, POTASH, SELTZER, AERATED (without
Alkali), and LITHIA WATERS,
LEMONADE AND GINGER ALE.

*Each Bottle is protected by a Label bearing the Signature
of the Firm.*

Purity and Excellence of the Water certified by Analysis
by Professor ATTFIELD, Ph.D., F.C.S.

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DIRECTORS.

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JOHN EDWARD TETLEY, Esq.

WILLIAM HENRY TETLEY, Esq.
JOHN LAYTON, Esq.

JAMES FISH, Esq., J.P. (Mayor
of Blackpool).

The Directors are entertaining applications for the Agency for the sale of the Company's Teas. A liberal Commission will be allowed. The appointments will be found to be most valuable, entailing little, if any, trouble to the Agent, in addition to which, from the very extensive nature of the Company's advertising all over the country, the appointment will be the means of bringing large numbers of customers to him, who, when buying the Teas, will at the same time patronise his general business.

The UNITED KINGDOM TEA COMPANY'S TEAS are of WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION, and are supplied FIRST-HAND direct from the Mincing Lane Market.

Offices—

21 MINCING LANE,
LONDON, E.C.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Duty-Paid Stores—
IMPERIAL WAREHOUSE,
LEMAN STREET,
LONDON DOCKS.

HIGHEST AWARD AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1885.
TRADE MARK Registered May 21st, 1887.

"THE PIONEER TEMPERANCE BEVERAGES."—Ch. Eng. Temp. Chron.

BECKETT'S

FRUIT SYRUPS & CORDIALS

MILD DRINKS.
Cherry. Raspberry.
Strawberry. Lime Fruit
Black Currant. Lemon.
Orange. Jargonelle Pear.
Pineapple.
Raspberry Vinegar.
Orange and Quinine.

HOT DRINKS.
Winterine. Honey Liqueurs
Aromatic. Black Currant.
Gingerette. Ginger Lemon.
Peppermint. Clove.
Elderberry. Syrup of Hops
Lime Fruit Cordial.
Raspberry Cordial.

"First-class beverages."—*The Grocer*.
"Have an established reputation."—*Nonconformist*.
"That Beckett's Fruit Syrups are equal to what their proprietor claims for them is proved by the fact that they are largely used in Coffee Houses throughout the country."—*Coffee Public House News*.

Analytical Reports from GRANVILLE H. SHARP, Esq., F.C.S.; G. BOSTOCK, Esq., F.C.S.
Price Lists, Testimonials, and other information sent post free on application to the Manufacturer—**W. BECKETT, Heywood, Manchester.**

"Delicious beverages."—*Scottish Good Templar*.

"Beckett's Fruit Syrups are not to be excelled."—*Anti-Adulteration*

"All Mr. Beckett's preparations are most tastefully bottled and labelled, and their bright appearance makes them ornamental to the shelves of the Confectioner and Temperance Hotel-keeper."—*Good Templar Watchword*.

[Review.]

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"BE READY."

EVERY BUSY CHEMIST SHOULD STOCK

DE CARLE'S RIPE FRUIT DRINKS OR SOLID FRUIT JUICES

(Registered No. 72610.)

NOTE WELL.—These are not ready-made Fruit Syrups, but Concentrated Fruit Juices made from Sound, Ripe Selected Fruit, by a process of our own. Specially adapted for the immediate production of Fruit Syrups, Jellies, &c.; also for Flavouring Cakes, Puddings, &c.

RASPBERRY, LEMON, ORANGE, PINE APPLE, LIME FRUIT, CHERRY, &c.

Retail at 4½d. each. Price 3s. 3d. dozen net.

Nicely got up, and packed in 3-dozen and 6-dozen Boxes, forming a saleable ornament to any counter. Hand-bills, Show-cards, &c., with each order. Special arrangements for Sole Agencies. These goods are thoroughly appreciated by the public of all classes.

DE CARLE & SON, Chemists, NORWICH,
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**MILK
IN
POWDER**

PREPARED BY THE SWISS MILK CO., ST. GALL, SWITZERLAND.

UNSWEETENED OR SWEETENED.

The cheapest, purest, and most nutritious of all similar productions.

The Lancet says:—A very interesting and valuable preparation.

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The Medical Press says:—A milk which is with difficulty distinguished from fresh cow's milk.

London Office, 61 Mark Lane, E.C.

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Best Hops compressed into small parcels of one pound and half-pound, and sent out in cases containing 30 lbs. each. These hops are specially selected and compressed for keeping purposes, and will retain their aromatic strength for a considerable time. They are introduced to the public to enable them to make their own **HOP BITTERS, YEAST, HOME BREWING**, and numerous other purposes. Full particulars given in each packet. Samples and Prices sent on application to

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P.S.—Chemists will naturally see the great advantage in making their own Bitters from the Pure Hop itself.

Dealers in every description of Isinglass.

"RAMORNIE."

LIEBIG'S

Extract of Meat.

As supplied to the War Office.

1-lb. Jars.....per lb. 6/2
½-lb. Jars....." 6/4
4-oz. Jars....." 6/7

.....per doz. 74/0
....." 88/0
....." 19/8

2-oz. Jars.....per lb. 7/0
1-oz. Jars....." 7/8
½-oz. Jars....." 8/0

.....per doz. 10/6
....." 5/9
....." 3/0

Write for Detailed Price List to the Australian Meat Co

IN "BULK" ON APPLICATION.
and 11 Penarth Avenue, S.O.

6 lbs Carriage Free.

146 MINORIES, LONDON E.C. BOXES BOTTLES, MACHINERY,
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*Catalogues, Circulars, Testimonials
Post Free*

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AND ALL ACCESSORIES
FOR THE TRADE

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE

HEAD OFFICE
SANDFORD ST. ANCOATS, MANCHESTER.



SYPHONS & SELTZOGENES

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

We have recently been entrusted with a most important Agency for the above-named goods. Our Principals are the best known firm in Paris, and the Syphons are undoubtedly the cheapest and strongest in the market. The tops are made of pure English Tin, guaranteed free from lead. The Seltzogenes are made on the well-known "Fevre" system, and each one is thoroughly tested before being sent out.

WE CAN GIVE TO LARGE AND SMALL BUYERS EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.
PLEASE WRITE US AT ONCE FOR PRICES, STATING QUANTITY OF EACH KIND REQUIRED.



SODA-WATER MACHINERY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION, 1889, UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

We have obtained at the above Exhibition

3 HIGHEST AWARDS POSSIBLE

A feat never accomplished before by any other house supplying requirements for the Aërated Water Trade.

These awards will carry with them **THREE GOLD MEDALS**, which were awarded as follows:—

- 1st—SODA-WATER MACHINERY (Highest Award possible).
- 1st—ESSENTIAL OILS & FRUIT ESSENCES (Highest Award possible).
- 1st—PATENT AND ORDINARY BOTTLES (Highest Award possible.)

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Aerated Water Engineers and Glass Bottle Manufacturers,

SANDFORD ST., ANCOATS, MANCHESTER,

And at 146 MINORIES, LONDON, E.C.

Telephone Number, 1852.

Telegraphic Address—CHEMICUS LONDON.

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ADVERTISEMENTS APPEARING IN THIS ISSUE OF "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

NOTE.—The Folios shown in this Index are those at the FOOT of the Page, and not at the Top. This arrangement is necessary in order to meet the requirements of the Post Office.

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JUNE 15TH.

[1889.]

ANTIPYRIN.

From the investigations of Reiss, Müller, Engel, and Umbach, "there is good ground for belief," as MacAlister puts it, "that in fever the lowering of temperature with antipyrin is a secondary phenomenon, and the lowering of nitrogenous [metabolism and] excretion a primary one." In his Croonian lectures on Antipyretics Dr. MacAlister related his experience "of the marked anodyne influence of antipyrin in the lighting pains of tabes, cancer, otalgia, rheumatoid arthritis, supra-orbital neuralgia, &c." He said: "Hypodermic injections of Antipyrin were with many physicians taking the place of morphine for the simple allaying of pain. . . . Another condition in which it had an excellent effect, some called it a specific action, was migraine.

In his own person he had found that nothing acted so promptly, or so certainly, in averting or assuaging the paroxysm."—(*British Medical Journal*.) Drs. Ogilvie, Wilks, and others corroborate the high opinion entertained of Antipyrin in migraine. Dr. Kingsbury gave the drug in twenty cases, some of which had suffered for ten years. "In no case did the antipyrin fail." "It prevents as well as cures the attacks." The *British Medical Journal* (Jan. 7th, 1888) says: "There seems no reason to doubt that in Antipyrin we possess a powerful anodyne for pain of nervous or rheumatic origin. Dispensed in the form of Tabloids, it is easily dosed, and may be administered either hypodermically or by the mouth."

Antipyrin Tabloids (5 gr.) supplied to the Trade, in bottles containing 25 and 100, at 18s. and 54s. per doz. Retail prices, 2s. and 6s. each.

SALOL.

Salol contains 60 per cent. salicylic acid and 40 per cent. phenol. It is tasteless, odourless, and insoluble in water. As Salol is not broken up by the gastric but by the pancreatic juice, it is not absorbed until it passes into the duodenum.

It therefore seems indicated instead of the soluble preparations of Salicyl, in those cases where the stomach is irritable or a little weak. "The first triumphs of Salol were won in the treatment of acute rheumatism," says Bartholow. It seems to "remove certain morbid materials from the system," and "of late has been used in preference to the alkaline Salicylates, to act after entering the blood, in acute and chronic rheumatism, myalgia, sciatica, and headache due to excess of uric acid" (Caldwell). It is used as an antiseptic in intestinal troubles, in cystitis and pyelitis, wounds, ulcers, &c., and as an antipyretic. The dose is from two to six 5-gr. Tabloids.

Salol Tabloids (5 gr.) supplied to the Trade, in Bottles containing 25 and 100, at 12s. and 36s. per doz. Retail prices, 1s. 6d. and 4s. each.

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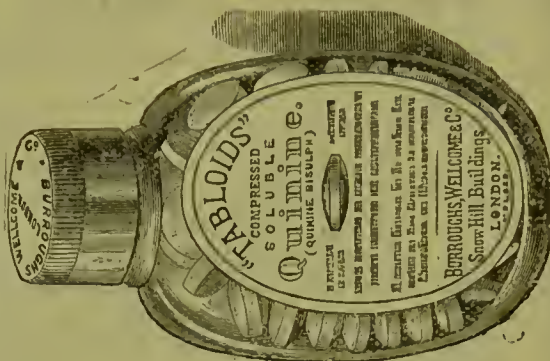
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" " " 1 gr., Vinigrette style (oval bols., 24 in each) ...	1	10	50
" " " 2 gr., 100 in bottle ...	1	29	240
" " " 3 gr., Vinigrette style (oval bols., 24 in each) ...	1	16	120
" " " 3 gr., 100 in bottle ...	1	39	340
" " " 5 gr., Vinigrette style (oval bols., 24 in each) ...	1	20	176
" " " 5 gr., 100 in bottle ...	1	56	500
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> { Quinine Sulph., 1 gr., Ferri Hypophos. 6 gr., Aeld. Arsenous, 1.0 gr., Strychnine Sulph., 1.0 gr., (Saccharin, 100 gr., Quinine Sulph., 1 gr., Arsenicus, 1.20 gr., Strychnine, 1.30 gr., } 100 in bottle..... 100 " 40 40 360 </div>			

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For Australasian subscribers the subsidiary journal, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF AUSTRALASIA, is included.

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PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.—Wholesale manufacturing firms are advised that our usual summer number will be issued on July 27. It will be exceptional in point of style, and as nearly perfect in respect of circulation to British and Colonial druggists as our lengthy experience can make it. We shall be glad to make early arrangements for advertisements in this important issue, and recommend the opportunity (which will not recur this year) for the insertion and distribution of trade-lists and circulars in the most economical and effective manner.

The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.

The following are the principal contents of the May number to hand by last mail:—

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A Victorian Proposal; all assistants to be qualified—Medical Journalism in Australia—Proposed Victorian Medical Act Amendment Bill—Manufacture of Tinetures and Perfumes in Bond in New Zealand—Why Quackery Succeeds—A Doctor's View—Important Decision—Use of Disinfectants—Victorian Affairs—Trade-marks Decision—The Pharmaceutical Register of New Zealand, 1889.

COLONIAL REPORTS.

New South Wales.—Pharmaceutical Society (official report of Adjourned Annual Meeting)—Comments on the Adjourned Annual Meeting—The Act of Incorporation—The Election of Councillors—The School of Pharmacy, &c.—Examination Papers of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales—Miscellaneous and Trade Items.

New Zealand.—Pharmacy Board (report of Ordinary Meeting)—The Midland Pharmaceutical Association of New Zealand (official report of Monthly Meeting)—Miscellaneous and Trade News.

Queensland.—Pharmacy Board (official report of Monthly Meeting)—Preliminary and Professional Examination Papers—Pharmaceutical Society (official report of Monthly Meeting)—Trade News.

South Australia.—Trade and Miscellaneous News.

Tasmania.—Various Trade and other Items concerning Hobart, Launceston, and other parts of the Colony.

Victoria.—Pharmacy Board (report of Monthly Meeting)—Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia (report of Monthly Meeting)—The Bendigo Science Society—Reports of Legal Cases and General Trade News.

Correspondence.—Opium and the Queensland Customs—New South Wales Affairs—The New South Wales Preliminary—Random Notes—Miscellaneous Inquiries, &c.

Pharmacy: Its Origin and Progress. By Mr. A. W. Field, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland. (A paper read before the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.) Trade Notes—Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

CARBOLIC ACID still continues to secure a regular crop of victims. A child, sixteen months old, son of a printer named Ardenden, living at 21 Fairfax Mews, South Hampstead, had been suffering from measles, and its mother had put some carbolic acid in a cup under the table for disinfecting purposes. During her absence deceased got out of bed and drank some of the acid. He died a few hours afterwards. At Hammersmith Police Court a servant girl was charged with attempting suicide by drinking some carbolic lotion. She was referred to the prison chaplain for advice. At Rugby a carpenter named Bradshaw, 33, a married man, who was then staying with his mother, but whose home was at Leicester, where he had a wife and children, drank some carbolic acid out of a wine bottle in mistake, and died. The evidence of the mother at the inquest repeated the familiar old story. She had had a bottle in the cellar containing carbolic acid, which had been originally left by some person who had been in the house. She had made some coltsfoot wine for her son, which he often went and fetched from the cellar. She thought he might have taken the carbolic acid in mistake for a bottle of wine.

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SPEES.—The only chance you had of detecting an acetate was when you heated the mixture in a closed tube. Your examination for acids was very incomplete.

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H. HAMER.—Magnesium carbonate may be precipitated in part by ammonium carbonate, but only in the absence of ammonium salts and in strong solutions. The solution in which you precipitated the oxalate must have been concentrated. It is almost as hard to have solutions too strong as it is to have them too weak.

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After dinner, and a toast to "The Queen and Royal Family," Mr. E. Histed proposed "The Medical Profession." In the course of his remarks he credited the members of the profession with the improvements which had been effected in the sanitary condition of the town. Statistics recently published showed that Brighton was much healthier than any other town in England.

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CORNER FOR STUDENTS.

CONDUCTED BY RICHARD J. MOSS, F.C.S., F.I.C.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

THE subject of the exercise in qualitative analysis for this month will be a mixture of two salts. The mixture is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, designed to detect the actual constituents of the mixture, and to demonstrate the absence of all other substances. Students' reports should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the metals and acid radicles detected, distinguishing any which may be regarded as accidental impurities.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture will be received up to the morning of next Wednesday, June 19, and the samples will be forwarded immediately.

Students' reports will be received up to Wednesday, July 3.

REPORTS.

The mixture of salts which formed the subject of last month's exercise consisted of 1 part of lead acetate and 5 parts of magnesium carbonate. The calculated composition of 100 parts was therefore

Pb..	..	..	..	..	..	9.10
Mg	..	..	..	..	..	23.81
CO ₂	..	..	..	..	..	59.53
C ₂ H ₃ O ₂	..	..	..	..	..	5.19
H ₂ O	..	..	..	..	..	2.37
						100.00

The only impurity of any note was chlorine.

Thirty-five students sent in reports, and out of that number twenty-three, or rather more than three out of every five, failed to detect the acetic radicle, although the mixture contained upwards of 5 per cent. Seven students failed to detect magnesium, and five omitted lead.

The first operation that ought to have led to the detection of an acetate in the mixture was warming the dry powder with sulphuric acid, for the purpose of observing whether any volatile body was disengaged, whether carbonisation took place, and generally what effect was produced. The first result observed was violent effervescence, owing to the large quantity of carbonate in the mixture; when this had subsided, and heat was cautiously applied to the liquid, the odour of acetic acid was quite unmistakable, even supposing the quantity of the mixture operated upon was very small. When this experiment was performed, with the addition of a very small quantity of alcohol the fruity odour of ethylic acetate could be readily detected. These tests depending upon smell are not, however, altogether satisfactory. They require more skill in execution than some other experiments which give more decisive results, and they require the cultivation of a sense that is not usually the subject of much care—the sense of smell. Perhaps the most marked reaction by which the acetic radicle may be detected is the production of a red colouration when ferric chloride is added to a neutral solution of an acetate. In the present case the aqueous extract of the mixture of salts gave a very distinct red colouration when ferric chloride was added to it. Supposing a considerable quantity of water had been used, and that the solution was thus made very dilute, it was quite possible to perform this experiment in such a way as to prevent the red colouration from being observed. If the

ferric chloride was added carelessly and in considerable excess, its intense yellow colour prevented the red of the ferric acetate from being perceived. For the purpose of detecting an acetate a very dilute solution of ferric acetate, in which the yellow colour is only just perceptible, is quite strong enough. We cannot too strongly urge students who desire to master the details of these and similar reactions to try the experiments for themselves.

PRIZES.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to
T. R. DODGSON, 5 Market Street, Ulverston.

The Second Prize has been awarded to
ARTHUR LAZENBY, care of Mr. Snowden, 102 Walmgate, York.

Marks Awarded for Analyses:

T. R. Dodgson (1st prize)	..	95	Alum	..	..	75
Arthur Lazenby (2nd prize)	..	92	Legarmour	..	..	75
Squills	..	90	A. B. C.	..	..	75
Vigilante Salus	..	90	Silver	..	..	7
Hereward	..	88	Danwer	..	..	75
A. J. S.	..	85	John Howie	..	..	70
J. E. W.	..	85	W. E. Fairweather	..	..	65
Lithium	..	85	H. Hamer	..	..	60
G. F. M.	..	85	Festina Lente	..	..	50
Sodii Bicarbonas	..	85	Rhodium	..	..	45
Moyhitt	..	80	Gussey	..	..	45
Fraugo	..	80	Potassium	..	..	45
Chisel	..	80	Dextrine	..	..	40
J. D. B.	..	80	E. P. Greenhalgh, Jun...	..	..	35
Spes	..	80	Pharmacos	..	..	35
Bottle Washer	..	80	Antim. Sulph.	..	..	35
H. Bowden	..	80	R. P.	..	..	35
N. S.	..	80				

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Prizes.—The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher, naming the book they select, and stating how they wish it forwarded.

Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half-a-guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as second prize.

*** All communications should include the names and addresses of the writers.

J. LAING.—It is quite possible that some acetone was evolved, as it is one of the chief products in the dry distillation of acetates. With sulphuric acid and a proper quantity of ordinary or ethylic alcohol, acetates when heated yield ethylic acetate, which is recognised by its agreeable fruity odour. The momentary yellow colouration of the flame was what might be expected, considering that sodium was not present in notable quantity; of course a trace was present—it is never entirely absent.

HEREWARD. Several of our correspondents observed the smell of acetic acid when sulphuric acid acted upon the mixture, and no special care was required to obtain that result. The odour of ethylic acid is less liable to be mistaken.

A. J. S.—The production of the black precipitate with ammonia showed not only that lead had not been completely removed by sulphuretted hydrogen, but also that you had not boiled off the excess of gas before adding ammonia. You should always avoid nitric acid as a solvent when sulphuretted hydrogen is to be employed.

J. E. W.—The separate testing for tin, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, and copper was not the proper mode of procedure; they should have been sought for in the black precipitate which you obtained with sulphuretted hydrogen.

G. F. M.—Your first attempt was a very good one, there are no very grave errors to call attention to. It is necessary to send in your application for a portion of the mixture each time you intend to compete.

LITHIUM.—In the absence of a sufficiency of ammonium chloride, magnesium would be partly precipitated by ammonium carbonate, and this was probably the effect which you observed.

CHISEL.—You confined your attention almost entirely to proving certain substances to be present; to prove that others were absent was quite as important. A more exhaustive search for acidulous radicles was necessary.

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were looked upon with disfavour by apothecaries and distrust by medical men. This distrust was shown by the fact that in 1841 the medical profession promoted a Bill in the House of Commons making it penal for chemists to plaster up a cut finger or recommend a dose of rhubarb. But the Pharmaceutical Society had established a different state of things. They had educated and combined men who were trusted and respected by the public, and whose relations with the medical profession were of the most amicable character. The Benevolent Fund, the museum, and school, which was second to none in the world, were also referred to as monuments of the work of the Society. These results had been brought about by the devotion of earnest and able men, one of whom occupied the chair that evening. There were pessimists amongst them who doubted the utility of the Society at the present time. They were asking, "Can any good thing come out of Bloomsbury Square?" For his part he believed that the Pharmaceutical Society was still in its youth. Fifty years in the history of a society was only a short time, and there was no reason for supposing that the advancement that had taken place during the past fifty years should not continue. It only needed the consistent support of the members of the trade. He coupled the name of Mr. Gwatkin, local secretary, with the toast.

Mr. GWATKIN said he valued his official connection with the Society because it brought him into contact with all the chemists of the town. With regard to its work, while it did a great deal for chemists generally, some thought it ought to do a great deal more. Some even expected it to bring them a fortune without any effort on their part. The Pharmaceutical Society had promoted a uniform system of education. He also thought that one of its best points was its Benevolent Fund. There were forty-one subscribers to this fund in Brighton, but he thought there might be more. The speaker expressed his regret at the retirement of Mr. Savage from the Council, his career having been marked by great activity and conscientiousness.

Mr. MARSHALL LEIGH read the letter which the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society had written to Mr. Savage, expressing their appreciation of that gentleman's twenty-eight years' services.

The CHAIRMAN added some remarks on the value of the Society and its work. He mentioned that he was within a few days of becoming an octogenarian, and he thought some younger member should take his place as president of the local association.

Dr. Newsholme, medical officer of health for Brighton, proposed, "The Brighton Association of Pharmacy," to which the Chairman responded. The other toasts were, "The Visitors," proposed by Mr. W. W. Savage; and "The Committee," by Mr. Jago. During the evening the proceedings were enlivened by songs by Messrs. Wyborn and Shepherd, Mr. Row being the accompanist.

COVENTRY.

A VITRIOL SPILL.—One morning last week a dray, containing several large carboys of sulphuric acid, the goods of Messrs. W. F. Wyley & Co., wholesale chemists, was overturned near the Rehoboth Chapel, Ford Street. The carboys were broken, and a great quantity of the vitriol was lost. No persons were injured, but the horse unfortunately received some of the liquid on his body.

LIVERPOOL.

MESSRS. R. M. SUMNER & CO.—We understand that a dissolution of partnership has taken place in the firm of R. Sumner & Co., Mr. R. M. Sumner going out. The business will be conducted in the future by Mr. A. M. Hugill and Mr. John Overton, under the old style of R. Sumner & Co.

THE HOMŒOPATHS.—Homœopathic practitioners are often charged with practising allopathy on the sly. From some particulars given in the Maybrick case matters seem to have been reversed, and the homœopaths have certainly gained a point. The patient was suffering from acute symptoms of poisoning by arsenic, and, without knowing the cause, the allopathic medical attendant prescribed arsenic in homœopathic doses—viz., 4 drops of Fowler's solution in 5 tablespoonfuls of water—a few drops of the mixture being taken every hour.

THE MAYBRICK CASE.—After a long sitting on June 6 the coroner's jury found "That death resulted from an irritant poison," and "that it was administered by Mrs. Maybrick to her husband, with the intent to take away life." A point on which the coroner laid some stress was that of two mixtures prescribed for Mr. Maybrick, and dispensed by Messrs. Clay & Abraham at the same time, the one which was used at the office was free from arsenic, whilst from a few drops left in the bottle which was taken home arsenic was obtained. The ingredients from which the mixtures were made were tested, and found to be entirely free from this substance. On Wednesday Mrs. Maybrick was brought before the magistrates on the charge of poisoning her husband, and, from the amount of evidence which will have to be gone through, the case is likely to occupy some time.

MANCHESTER.

THE MANUFACTURE OF PICRIC ACID AT REDDISH.—The magistrates have decided to grant the application of Messrs. Charles Lowe & Co. to be permitted to manufacture picric acid at their works on condition that a lock-up shed should be erected expressly for the purpose of storing the red lead, the key to be kept by some responsible person. Mr. Yates, on behalf of Mr. Lowe, assented to the condition imposed.

IRELAND.

Mr. ABRAHAM R. WALKER, director of the Newry Mineral Water Company, died a few days ago.

MESSRS. JOHNSTON, pharmaceutical chemists, have opened an attractive-looking establishment at Newcastle, county Down.

CHEAP SALE.—A Dublin chemist displays a number of huge posters calling attention to the forthcoming disposal of his surplus stock.

It is stated that Messrs. Cantrell & Cochrane, mineral and medicinal water manufacturers, export from their Belfast house a weekly average of 79,200 bottles of ginger ale.

MESSRS. COLLINS, Victoria Drug Hall, Belfast, have lately secured a number of valuable contracts for the supply of drugs and medicines to various public institutions in Ulster.

MESSRS. GUNNING & SONS, chemists and apothecaries, Enniskillen, have lately disposed of the goodwill and stock of their establishment to a local gentleman named Dixon, who was owner of another pharmacy in the town.

THE Belfast Board of Guardians have appointed a special committee for the purpose of considering the advisability of providing additional dispensing and compounding accommodation for the several districts of the city.

AN enterprising North of Ireland grocer, with the object of drawing custom to his establishment, has taken to the sale of patent medicines, pills, &c., which he offers at about fifty per cent. under cost price.

Mr. E. MACSWINEY, managing director of the firm of Byrne & MacSwiney, wholesale chemists, Dublin, has just published an excellent treatise on the manufacture of mineral and medicinal waters. Some thousands of copies have already been circulated.

Mr. JAMES NEADE, L.P.S.I., of the firm of Messrs. Neade, pharmaceutical chemists, Terenure, Dublin, was last week appointed commissioner for the dispensary districts of Crumlin and Rathfarnham. There were several other candidates for the position.

A WELL-KNOWN BELFAST CHEMIST is about to fill up two vacancies in his establishment by appointing a couple of Glasgow gentlemen. Meantime, a glance at the "Situations Wanted" column of the local papers shows such an amount of native talent lying fallow as should satisfy the most fastidious of northern chemists.

LORD MILLTOWN is on the look-out for any Bill which the chemists and druggists may promote; and they may be sure that the noble lord will not assist in its passage through the Upper House. He has been in correspondence with a representative of the pharmaceutical chemists regarding the matter.

THE early-closing agitation is spreading to the Northern Athens. We hear that a few assistants from a couple of the principal houses have constituted themselves pioneers of the movement. They, however, for obvious reasons, are necessarily reticent on the subject, and their councils are so far conducted with the utmost secrecy.

ROYAL FAVOURS.—A well-known and highly-respected Belfast chemist has just been the pleased recipient of a letter of thanks from Prince Albert Victor for having contributed to some extent in the patriotic reception accorded to his Royal Highness during his recent visit to Ireland. It is said that a knighthood will shortly follow the epistle.

ADULTERATED PEPPER.—In consequence of representations having been made to the Belfast police authorities with reference to alleged extensive adulteration of pepper with sand and flour, a strict watch is being kept in the neighbourhood of the city in which a number of itinerant shopkeepers combine the trade of druggists, oilmen, &c. Up to the present, however, we have not heard of any prosecutions.

AN important meeting of the Belfast and Northern Counties Chemists and Druggists' Association will shortly be held for the purpose of considering a number of matters affecting the entire Irish trade. We have not yet heard that a rendezvous has been definitely settled, but we believe that Belfast will be the place most convenient to the members. It is also said that a special deputation of the Dublin branch of that society will be invited to attend the conference.

DUBLIN CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' SOCIETY.—A number of assistants of the principal Dublin establishments have responded to the notification regarding the formation of the above society. At a meeting held last week it was resolved that the association should be worked on the lines of a mutual benefit society; that a public meeting be held, to which the assistants of Dublin and the neighbourhood should be specially invited; and at such meeting the rules of a similar organisation should be submitted as a guide in the formation of laws for their own association. It was pointed out by the president, Mr. Atkins, that the establishment of a chemists' assistants' protective union supplied what in his opinion was a long-felt want. Without co-operation it was impossible to hope for tangible results. He trusted that before the next meeting the number of members would be greatly increased, and invited those anxious to identify themselves with the body to communicate with him at 62 Sandford Road, Dublin.

THE CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS' SOCIETY OF IRELAND.—A meeting of the (Belfast) committee of this association was held on Tuesday morning last in the private office of the president. The following members of the committee were present:—Sir James H. Haslett, J.P. (president), Messrs. Samuel Clotworthy (vice-president), Samuel Gibson (treasurer), John H. Shaw, Robert Campbell, William White, Samuel Turkington (Cookstown), Jacob Walsh, and W. J. Rankin (secretary). The president reported the result of the deputation to Dublin, and gave an interesting sketch of the conference which had been held with the representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society. A long discussion took place as to the position of the society in regard to the action of the Pharmaceutical Society. Numerous suggestions were made as to the future course of action—some members of the committee advocating the re-introduction of the Bill of 1888 this session. Ultimately the committee decided to leave the matter in the hands of the Law Committee.

OPPOSITION TO THE PHARMACY BILL.—A meeting of members and licentiates of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on Friday, June 7, at Coane's Hotel, Nassau Street, Dublin, for the purpose of considering the latest phase of the Pharmacy Amendment Bill, and discussing their present and future position with regard to it. The room in which the meeting was held was densely packed, close on fifty being present, amongst them being a number of provincial gentlemen, including a deputation from Belfast and Cavan. Mr. Merrin, M.P.S.I., who was the only member of the Council present, was voted to the chair, Messrs. Hill and Bernard officiating (*pro tem.*) as secretary and treasurer. A large number of letters had been received from all parts of the country, all expressing regret at inability to attend, and conveying the best wishes of the writers. A very effective speech was made by the chairman, in the course of which he

alluded to the existing state of affairs in the Council, and pointed out the necessity for prompt and decisive action with regard to the proposed Amendment Bill. He was pleased to see so many present, and emphasised the presence of the northern delegates as an indication of the interest with which the meeting was regarded. Other gentlemen expressed their opinions in a more or less favourable manner, the general feeling being that vital results depended on the action taken by the meeting. It was unanimously resolved that an association should at once be formed, and that it should be named "The Irish Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association," its objects being the protection and furthering of the interests of its members, and that with a view of giving the society the utmost publicity a printed circular should be forwarded to all licentiates in Dublin, requesting their co-operation in making the departure a thorough success. It was on a motion resolved to appoint Mr. E. McCreery S. Hill honorary secretary, and Mr. J. I. Bernard honorary treasurer. A vote of thanks to Mr. Merrin completed the business of the evening.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN.

MEDICATED WINES.—Last week the Excise made an unsuccessful raid on an unlicensed grocery establishment where the much-coveted article was exposed to public view. Neither pleading nor money had any effect on the inexorable grocer, and the unscrupulous officer had to heat a retreat, but unfortunately he betook himself to the palmy paths of pharmacy, where his zeal was more suitably rewarded, and already official communications in blue are on the wing.

DUNDEE.

THE SUNDAY CUSTOMER found in the shop of Mr. William Millar, general grocer and dealer in drugs, patent medicines, &c., was brought before Sheriff Campbell Smith on Wednesday, and pleaded guilty to shopbreaking and various thefts of cigars, soaps, perfumes, pills, patent medicines, and other goods between June 1, 1888, and June 2, 1889. He was sentenced to a fine of 20*l.*, or imprisonment for eighty days.

THE HALF-HOLIDAY MOVEMENT.—Only one chemist and druggist in Dundee (Mr. W. J. Campbell, Hilltown and Tayport) has as yet joined the weekly half-holiday movement. He advertises in the newspaper his intention to close both his places of business every Wednesday afternoon from June 19 until further notice. Could not the secretary to the Dundee Chemists and Druggists' Association bestir himself to get a few more of the brethren to join the movement, and so secure to the assistants and apprentices the benefit of one half-holiday each week during the summer months?

EDINBURGH.

THE SCOTTISH DRUG DEPOT (LIMITED) advertise a day and night service at their recently opened branch in Dalry Road. It does not appear to be generally known that this company has for some time had a branch at the end of Portobello Pier for the sale of perfumes and specialities.

THE approaching election of executive of the North British branch is not as yet giving rise to remarkable excitement. So far we have not heard of any election addresses being issued on the present occasion. Of those nominated for the executive, twenty-one have signified their willingness to act if elected. The following are the names as issued on the voting-papers:—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| *1. Boa, Peter, Edinburgh | *11. Lawrence, Samuel, Oban |
| 2. Conll, George, Leith | *12. Maben, Thomas, Hawick |
| *3. Fisher, J. H., Dunfermline | 13. McAdam, Robert, Glasgow |
| *4. Frazer, Daniel, Glasgow | *14. Mackenzie, James, Edinburgh |
| *5. Gibson, Adam, Edinburgh | *15. Nesbit, John, Portobello |
| *6. Gilmour, William, Edinburgh | *16. Paterson, James, Aberdeen |
| *7. Hardie, J. M., Dundee | *17. Stephenson, J. B., Edinburgh |
| 8. Jamieson, Simpson, Cugar Fife | *18. Storrar, David, Kirkcaldy |
| 9. Kerr, Charles, Dundee | *19. Strachan, Alexander, Aberdeen |
| *10. Kinninmont, Alexander, Glasgow | 20. Thompson, Thomas, Edinburgh |
| | 21. Thomson, I. W., Edinburgh |

Those marked (*) are members of the retiring executive. Two of the outgoing members do not offer themselves for re-election, viz., Messrs. Mackay, Edinburgh, and Kermath,

St. Andrews. Mr. Watt continues on the executive, *ex officio*, as a member of Council. A meeting of members and associates in business, resident in Scotland, will be held in 36 York Place, on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock, to receive the result of the election.

GLASGOW.

MR. M. F. THOMSON, Gordon Street, will shortly open a branch shop in Princes Street, Edinburgh.

IMPURE MALT VINEGAR.—On June 11, at the Glasgow Sheriff Court, James Kirkwood, provision merchant, 180 Cumberland Street, was charged with having on June 7 sold to an assistant sanitary inspector a bottle of what purported to be malt vinegar, which, on analysis, was found not to be of "the nature, substance, and quality demanded." Mr. Tatlock's report certified the vinegar as acetic acid 5.47, extractive matter, organic .04, mineral matter .01, specific gravity 1.008. Mr. Kirkwood pleaded guilty, but explained that he bought the vinegar from a wholesale grocer who got it in casks from an old-established firm in London, who sent down labels to put on the bottles, so that both the wholesale dealer and respondent were innocent. The latter not being able to produce a written warranty from the former, who was also uncertain as to whether the London firm had invoiced the article as "malt vinegar," the court imposed a modified fine of 1*l.*, at the same time advising Kirkwood that he had a relief against the wholesale grocer, who again could fall back on the London firm.

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.—A NEW GOLD-EXTRACTING PROCESS.—At the last meeting of the Glasgow branch of the above society Mr. J. H. Pollock read a paper on his patent gold-extracting process, for the working of which a company has been formed. The patentee claims that his method utilises ores and tailings which, either from their chemical or physical characters, are not amenable to the ordinary washing or mercury process. Pyrites and other sulphur ores, which do not readily yield their gold by the ordinary reagents, are easily manageable by the Pollock process, which is also specially applicable to ores yielding so-called light gold. The extracting process is a rapid one, is effected with an apparatus of the simplest kind, and the materials for the extraction will not cost more than from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* per ton, and working on a large scale would be partly recoverable; finally, the gold is almost entirely extracted, only a relatively fractional quantity being left in the residue. Mr. Pollock is the assistant to the professor of chemistry in Glasgow University.

Cricket.

A match was played on Friday, June 7, at the Small Heath Langley Ground, between the Midland Counties Chemists' Association and eleven from Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barelay's firm. The following was the score of the first innings:—

Midland Counties Chemists' Association.	Southall's.
Alcock, F. H., b Boucher .. 2	Allen, C. A., not out .. 39
Critchlow, H., b Horton .. 1	Giles, R. T., b Drew .. 0
Drew, J., lbw, b Horton .. 15	Cripps, R. A., b Alcock .. 7
Baynton, C. (Capt.), run out .. 9	Wilson, R. J., c Critchlow, h Drew .. 5
Robinson, A. E., h Horton .. 0	Boucher, H., c Baynton, h Critchlow .. 0
Thompson, C., b Horton .. 1	Hunt, O. K., thrown out .. 1
Chapman, T. W., b Boucher .. 2	Ground, T., h Critchlow .. 6
Prosser, F. H., h Boucher .. 1	Kernick, J., b Critchlow .. 6
Grice, W., not out .. 1	Allen, H. W., b Baynton .. 6
Hedges, W. R., jun., h Horton .. 3	Paul, E., c Alcock, b Critchlow .. 1
Jones, W., h Horton .. 0	Horton, A. V., c Alcock, h Drew .. 11
Extras 5	Extras 4
40	86

The Midland Chemists went in a second time, and when time was called had lost three wickets for 30 runs, Grice and Alcock securing a 0 each, Robinson bowled for 13, and Critchlow and Drew being not out for 10 and 7 respectively.

The following match, Majors v. Minors of the Westminster College of Pharmacy, was played at Kew on Wednesday last. The smaller men showed much the best form, as will be seen by the following score:—

Majors.		2nd Innings.	
1st Innings.			
E. H. Church, c. Fletcher, b. Tapp .. 13	st. Simpson, b. Tapp .. 11		
W. E. Gray, b. Simpson .. 6	b. Simpson .. 4		
E. W. Routley, b. Simpson .. 6	b. Tapp .. 9		
W. C. Sayers, h. Simpson .. 4	b. Tapp .. 21		
F. Guttridge, b. Simpson .. 3	l.h.w., b. Simpson .. 3		
L. Wandebro, h. Simpson .. 13	run out .. 6		
J. Ogle, b. Simpson .. 3	c. & b. Simpson .. 1		
E. W. Harper, b. Tapp .. 4	b. Tapp .. 6		
W. G. Williams, c. Simpson, b. Robinson .. 3	c. Bilby, b. Simpson .. 3		
J. T. Balliff, b. Simpson .. 0	not out .. 1		
J. H. Heap, not out .. 0	b. Simpson .. 0		
Extras 5	Extras 2		
60	64		

Minors—1st Innings.

W. T. Bartle, b. Gray .. 16	
W. N. Robinson, run out .. 6	
S. R. Simpson, c. & b. Routley .. 18	
T. A. Mitchell, b. Gray .. 25	
J. F. Hewitt, c. Church, b. Gray .. 12	
T. Tapp, b. Routley .. 34	
W. R. Judd, b. Routley .. 6	
W. G. Fletcher, not out .. 6	
C. A. Jago, b. Church .. 4	
C. Weston b. Gray .. 7	
F. W. Bilby, b. Gray .. 5	
Extras 5	

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After cricket all the students, numbering about 120, sat down to a substantial tea at the Rose and Crown Hotel, which was provided by the principals, Messrs. Wills and Wootton.

Played at Tufnell Park on Saturday, June 8:—

Wycliffe C.C.	Pharmaceutical C.C.
Harrison, J., c Hughes, h Evans .. 0	Quinton, c & b Smee .. 10
Harrison, A., b Evans .. 1	Jones, D., b W. Richardson .. 40
Higgs, c Hughes, b Evans .. 2	Fastnedge, b Smee .. 22
Smee, c Hughes, b Evans .. 20	Greenfield, E. J., b W. Richardson .. 9
Smith, run out .. 1	Hughes, h W. Richardson .. 3
Richardson, W., hit wicket, b Hughes .. 0	Evans, b W. Richardson .. 0
Richardson, S., b Evans .. 4	Greenfield, F. A., b Smee .. 2
Johnson, b Evans .. 0	Wain, b Smee .. 2
Pettitt, b Evans .. 3	Mowatt, not out .. 8
Taylor, h Quinton .. 0	Young, c Smith, b Smee .. 0
Turner, not out .. 0	Coney, absent .. —
Extras 2	Extras 12
33	108

Manchester College of Pharmacy v. Withington Wesleyan C. C., at Withington, on Whit Monday:—

College of Pharmacy.	Withington Wesleyan C. C.
Hollely, T. L., c Robinson, h H. Poyser .. 5	Cotsworth, H., h Rawsthorne .. 4
Rawsthorne, R., h Bishop .. 1	Bishop, G., h Hollely .. 7
Houghton, A., h H. Poyser .. 2	Poyser, H., c and b Marsden .. 6
Marsden, F. S., run out .. 5	Provis, F. M., c Hunt, b Marsden .. 27
Hampshire, F. R., h Bishop .. 2	Robinson, E., h Hollely .. 6
Hunt, J. L., h Provis .. 31	Higham, H. (Capt.), c Houghton, b Rawsthorne .. 0
Buckley, H., c Higham, h H. Poyser .. 1	Anslow, W., h Rawsthorne .. 0
Livesley, T. H., c Robinson, h H. Poyser .. 0	Bishop, W., h Marsden .. 0
Taylor, J., h Provis .. 2	Poyser, G. H., not out .. 1
Andrew, J. H., b H. Poyser .. 1	Ellams, W., c Hunt, b Marsden .. 0
Pilkington, W., not out .. 1	Povey, W., c Rawsthorne, b Marsden .. 0
Extras 7	Extras 19
58	70

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

ON Wednesday, June 5, the stated monthly meeting of the Council of this Society was held at their rooms, 11 Harecourt Street, Dublin, at 3 p.m. The following members were present:—Messrs. Baxter, Merrin, M. J. D'Arcy, McCormack, Professor Tielborne, Allen, M. R. Whitla, W. F. Wells, Jun., Hayes, Beggs, and Doran.

THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

Mr. ALLEN: Gentlemen, I propose that Mr. Hayes take the chair.

Mr. BAXTER: I propose that Professor Tielborne take the chair. He is an ex-President.

Mr. MERRIN seconded the motion.

Professor TIELBORNE: Mr. Hayes having been proposed first, I would rather not take the chair.

Mr. Allen's motion not being seconded it lapsed, and Professor TIELBORNE took the chair, and said: Gentlemen, I think it would clear the ground if I were to say one or two words. We have met under very peculiar circumstances, and I think we should avoid all burning questions, and confine ourselves strictly to the business on the paper. That, I think, will commend itself to the common sense of all present. Now, Mr. Ferrall, please read the minutes of the last meetings.

Mr. Ferrall, the Registrar, read the minutes of the last monthly meeting and of the two special meetings. The minutes of the last special meeting recorded the withdrawal of five members of the Council, and that the President and Vice-President afterwards resigned.

Mr. WELLS: Before you sign the minutes of the last meeting I wish to point out that a certain amount of information is given in them respecting matter that did not take place at a meeting of the Council. I should like to know why anything that took place after the meeting was broken up should be reported in the minutes.

Mr. HAYES: The meeting did not break up.

Mr. WELLS: There was not a quorum present. There were only six in the room.

Mr. HAYES: Attention was not drawn to that.

Mr. MCCORMACK: Regulation No. 3 says that no business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Council unless seven members are present.

Mr. ALLEN: No business was transacted.

Mr. HAYES: The business there spoken of was done, but without knowing that we had not a quorum. We were not aware that we had not a quorum until after we had broken up.

Mr. WELLS: Where is it stated that somebody must object?

Mr. HAYES: It is the rule of the House of Commons.

Mr. WELLS: Our rule states that unless a certain number of members are present no business shall be transacted.

The CHAIRMAN: I am rather inclined to think that the matter referred to should not have gone on the minutes. The minutes are, of course, only an account of the business done at the Council. Whether, however, the matter is of sufficient importance for the question to be raised I don't know.

Mr. HAYES: We had seven members here.

Mr. WELLS: You had not seven members present at the latter part of the proceedings.

The CHAIRMAN: If any gentleman objects, I think I must have the minutes amended. But I think you had better let them remain as they are. [To the Registrar.] Who drew up these minutes, Mr. Ferrall?

Mr. FERRALL: I did, sir.

The CHAIRMAN: Well, now, gentlemen, I am in your hands. If any member of the Council requires it, I will order the minutes to be amended.

Mr. DORAN: I don't see that it is material one way or the other.

Mr. WELLS: Having drawn attention to the informality, I shall not press my objection further.

The minutes were then signed.

FILLING UP THE VACANCIES.

The CHAIRMAN: The first business on the paper is the election of two members of the Council in the room of

Messrs. Bruncker and Draper, resigned. What about their resignations?

Mr. FERRALL: They were given in at the last meeting, and are recorded in the minutes.

Mr. WELLS: Are there no letters from them resigning their positions?

Mr. FERRALL: No. The only official intimation is the record in the minutes.

The CHAIRMAN: It is hardly courteous, I think, to treat the Council in this way.

Mr. WELLS: It is usual for any gentleman resigning to send a letter to the Registrar saying so.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there no letters resigning their positions on the Council either?

Mr. FERRALL: No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN: Is there anything on which we can act?

Mr. FERRALL: They have sent sealed packets containing their keys—one from Mr. Bruncker addressed to the "President," and the other from Mr. Draper addressed to the "Vice-President."

Mr. HAYES: They resigned publicly. We asked them to reconsider their decisions, and they said distinctly that they could not.

The CHAIRMAN: It might have been done in the heat of the moment.

Mr. DORAN: Is it necessary that they should send written resignations?

The CHAIRMAN: There is no law on the subject save etiquette.

Mr. WELLS: The point is that they did not resign at a meeting of the Council.

Mr. FERRALL: Here is the letter from Mr. Bruncker which I received a few minutes ago:—

Medical Hall, 68 Grafton Street, June 5, 1889.

DEAR SIR,—Herewith I send, under seal, addressed to the "President," the key which I held while filling that position.

Yours faithfully,

A. J. Ferrall, Esq.

J. E. BRUNCKER.

The letter from Mr. Draper is as follows:—

June 3, 1889.

DEAR MR. FERRALL,—I enclose herewith a sealed envelope containing the duplicate key of the Society's seal, which I shall feel obliged if you will be good enough to hand to the incoming Vice-President.

I am, dear Mr. Ferrall, yours faithfully,

A. J. Ferrall, Esq.

HARRY NAPIER DRAPER.

Mr. DORAN: The wisest thing to do would be officially from the Council to ask the late President and Vice-President to reconsider their determinations before you do anything further, particularly as they have not sent in any written resignations. What they did here in the heat of the moment might probably be got over. I think it would be a great pity to lose the services of two gentlemen who have done so much for the Society. I myself have not been in favour of a good many things in the proposed Bill, but I overruled my own feelings for the sake of the public good.

The CHAIRMAN: Does anyone second that?

There was no response.

The CHAIRMAN: If there be no seconder to the proposal, of course we must pass on to the election, or postpone it to the next meeting.

Mr. ALLEN: I think the vacancies on the Council must be filled up within ten days.

In reply to the Chairman the Registrar said the ten days would be up the next day.

The CHAIRMAN: If I had thought the matter was going to take this phase, I should not have advised you to accept the minutes. It leads to unpleasant complications.

Mr. FERRALL: I must set myself right, as well as the late President and Vice-President. There has been no arrangement as to the minutes. I took them down, as I believed, quite correctly.

The CHAIRMAN: Oh yes, quite so.

On the suggestion of Mr. Merrin the standing orders were suspended, and article 5 on the agenda paper was first taken, that being the election of Dr. Alexander Gordon, of Ranelagh Road, Dublin, as a member of the Society.

Mr. MERRIN then moved that Dr. Gordon be elected a member of the Council.

Mr. BEGGS seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. WHITLA : I propose that Mr. J. C. C. Payne be elected a member of the Council. It is not necessary for me to remark on his fitness, for he has already sat on the Council, and he is a gentleman in whom, I am sure, we all have confidence.

Mr. WELLS : I have great pleasure in seconding the motion, because I know that Mr. Payne has rendered services to the Society which have certainly not been surpassed by those of any other member of the Council. He was faithful year after year to the trust reposed in him by the licentiates, and was a very great loss when he left the Council. We require a representative here from places like Belfast.

Mr. ALLEN : Has he signified his willingness to come on the Council ?

The CHAIRMAN : I know no country member who is more active than Mr. Payne, and if he is willing to come on the Council all the members will be delighted to see him. I cannot agree with him in everything; but I should like to see good men on the Council.

The motion for the election of Mr. Payne was unanimously carried.

THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

The CHAIRMAN : Now you have the elections of President and Vice-President, and I shall take the former first. All I have to say about the matter is that I hope we shall have a president who will be prepared quietly to go on with the business of the Society, and to try to bring it out of the little difficulty into which it has been landed. No doubt there has been some little embarrassment created; however, the prospects of the Society are perfectly safe. (Hear, hear.) There has been a lot of tall talk and loud talk in the heat of the moment, which, I think, would have been better left unsaid. We will not go back on it. As regards the Society, when the late Sir Dominic Corrigan and I left it we left it in a very good financial position, with 400% funded money. Though we have been under great expense from circumstances, and although a large quantity of that money has gone, still it enabled us to pay our way. As far as my recollection serves me—our treasurer not being here—I believe that at the last meeting we were quite solvent, and that our ordinary legitimate expenses did not exceed our income. I am not speaking of extraordinary expenses. We shall have to sell out funds, no doubt, in order to pay those extraordinary expenses. But I believe the Society is able to pay its way; and there is no doubt that every year the roll of its membership will increase, though it may do so slowly. All we want is a little calm and a little peace. As regards the danger of a Bill, of course we are done with the one recently promoted for this year; and as to any danger of a Bill being brought in by the chemists and druggists, you need not have the slightest fear about that for twelve months. I know that a good many very sensible and clever men are connected with the movement on the opposite side, and I do not believe that they will do anything rash or foolish. Probably by this time twelve months both sides may see their way to arrange matters in a way that will be satisfactory to everybody. I certainly saw two or three things in the late Bill that I did not like at all. However, the important question now is to get a president who will be prepared to nurse the Society until it gets into smooth waters.

Mr. BEGGS moved that the election of President and Vice-President be postponed to the next monthly meeting.

Mr. McCORMACK seconded the motion. No doubt they had rather a good meeting at present, and it was no joke to be asking the country members of the Council to be at the expense of constantly coming up to town.

Mr. BEGGS : That was my objection to having three meetings in one month. I considered that it was most unfair to country members.

Mr. WELLS : I support the motion. It is only a few days since we got notice of what is before us, and there has been very little time to consider our position, and try to get some one to take the office of President.

Mr. BAXTER : As a young member of the Council I scarcely like to intrude, but if we could prevail on our worthy ex-President, Dr. Tichborne, to take again the office which he so worthily filled for many years, I think it would meet the wishes of all the members of the Council.

The CHAIRMAN : I am very much obliged to you for the compliment, but I must emphatically say "No" for many

reasons. In the first place I myself was the introducer of the law by which the members of the Council are supposed to take the office of President in turn. I served for three years. Another reason is that I could not possibly give the time that will be necessary for carrying on the Society next year, and it will require a great deal of attention. At the same time any assistance I can give will be given. I took the chair with pleasure to-day as there seemed to be a little difficulty about it, simply in order to help the Society, and do away with the impression that it was in any such difficulty. I don't forget that this Society had the most prosperous career that any young society could have had, chiefly, no doubt, owing to the great influence of Sir Dominic Corrigan; and nothing could have exceeded its prosperity at the expiration of my term of office. Circumstances have changed all that; still I don't believe that you have the slightest difficulty before you. Unfortunately, however, I could not take the helm, nor would it be right that I should do so—it would be, in fact and in spirit, an infringement of your law. I know that in spirit it has been infringed during the last seven years, but that is no matter now. There are plenty of good men. I should strongly advise you to elect a country member for your Vice-President; but a town man should be President. I shall only fill the blank in the interval, and make myself as useful as I can. You have very good men in Mr. Charles Evans, Mr. Wells, and Mr. Hayes, and there is Mr. Simpson, too. In fact there are so many good men that the difficulty is whom to choose. I would also advise you to select a man who has a pharmacy establishment of his own open.

Mr. WHITLA : I wish to say a few words as to the election of President. I know the opinions, sir, of a good many members of the board regarding your fitness for office, and we were anything but pleased when we heard that you would not accept it. The feeling is that we want some one having experience such as you have had as President, in order to steer the Society through the present crisis. But my reason for rising was this: Allusion has been made to the fitness of proceeding with the election of President at this meeting, because it is fairly representative of the country members. As a country member, I waive my feelings on the point, and am willing to let the election stand adjourned, because the question is a very important one, which requires consideration. I shall be happy to attend any future meeting of the Council at which the election of President may take place, although it is not an easy matter for me to come to town.

Mr. HAYES : There is another matter which it may be well to consider. Your examinations come on next month, and the arrangements for them should be made. It would be a serious matter to be without a president for a month.

Mr. FERRALL read clause 7 of the Pharmacy Act, relating to the filling up of vacancies caused by the resignation of the President and Vice-President.

The CHAIRMAN : It does not prescribe any time.

Mr. WELLS : You need not elect sooner than the next annual meeting, if necessary.

A motion of Mr. Beggs, seconded by Mr. McCormack, that the election of President and Vice-President be deferred until the next monthly meeting was then put, and almost unanimously carried, there being only one "no."

CORRESPONDENCE.

In reply to an application from the Editor it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Baxter, seconded by Mr. Whitla, that the reporter be at liberty to supply the *British and Colonial Druggist* with the usual report of the proceedings.

A letter was read from Mr. Martin R. Nugent, of 11 Sarsfield Street, Limerick, enclosing an affidavit, in consideration of which it was resolved that his name should be placed upon the Preliminary Register.

A letter addressed by Sir James Haslett to the late President of the Society (Mr. Brunner), asking what were the prospects of future legislation, was read by Mr. Ferrall.

The CHAIRMAN : This seems a private letter to Mr. J. E. Brunner. It is not addressed to him as President of the Society. I should like to hear some remarks on this letter. There is

NO CHANCE OF LEGISLATION THIS YEAR.

and I think I should simply state that that is your view.

Mr. WELLS : I think it would be perfectly useless to

attempt to go on. It would be only throwing away money, and we should not be acting honestly towards the gentlemen in the North if we appeared even to go on with a Bill, for it has been shown that there will be opposition on all sides. Therefore, for the present I think that the Council ought to take no steps.

The CHAIRMAN: That is my view. It is too late now to do anything this year.

Mr. WELLS: The English Bill was introduced very early this year, and yet it has been put back.

The CHAIRMAN: Of course if we can see our way to do anything in the meantime it can be done. A great number of members of the Council would like to see the question settled one way or another.

Mr. WHITLA: Taking a retrospective view of events, I do not see that we can come to any other conclusion than to abandon the Bill at present. I believe that in the face of all that has taken place that is the proper and conscientious course for the Council to pursue. I do not see how we could hope to get a contested Bill passed this session. I have been authorised to state here to-day that the opposition to the Bill which has just been allowed to lapse—if I may say so—is growing, and that there is a feeling amongst the members of the Society and the licentiates that it should not be allowed to pass in its present form. Two members of the Society have spoken their minds to me on the subject, and it is my own opinion with respect to the Bill also. One gentleman went so far as to say that he would subscribe 5% or 10% to the opposition for the purpose of getting the Bill blocked, for he believed that it did not properly safeguard the interests of the members and licentiates of the Society. I move that the Registrar be instructed to communicate to Sir James Haslett that the Council are of opinion that there is no hope of passing any Bill this session, and that the matter should stand over until next year.

Mr. MERRIN: I second that. I am glad Mr. Whitla has made the statement he has done, because it bears out what Mr. Wells said at the last special meeting.

Mr. HAYES: I may say with regard to what has just dropped from the gentlemen who have proposed and seconded the resolution that I don't think it was contemplated by any of the members of this Council who took part in the promotion of that Bill that it should pass this year. In fact Sir James Haslett himself at the conference here said he thought it would be impossible to get the Bill through Parliament this year, even though it should be entirely unopposed. I think the wish of all, or at least of the majority, of the Council was that the Bill should be carried out as far as possible in accordance with the arrangement made at the conference held between the chemists and druggists and the members of the law committee. With that object the Bill was drafted, and it was contrary to the wishes of the majority of the Council that they should go back on what had been arranged. I felt keenly the action taken by a section of this Council at the last meeting, as I considered it to be a breach of faith—

The CHAIRMAN: Excuse me for one moment. We have been getting on very well at this meeting, and why should this matter be introduced?

Mr. HAYES: I am simply putting a few facts before you.

Mr. WELLS: Of course if this goes on you will allow me the privilege of a reply.

The CHAIRMAN: Allow me to appeal to you, Mr. Hayes.

Mr. HAYES: I am doing this, not to raise any controversy, but for the purpose of trying to smooth matters down.

Mr. WELLS: You have gone a very bad way about it, by making charges that are perfectly untrue.

The CHAIRMAN: Well, now, we had better not go into the merits of the Bill, or the demerits of it. The question is, Is there any chance of legislation at present? and if not, What answer shall we give to Sir James Haslett? I do not think we should discuss the Bill at all.

Mr. HAYES: What we concluded to do was that the Bill should be put into such a shape that it could be brought on next session. I have received a letter from a gentleman in the country, who gives a pitiable description of the state of things in his town.

The CHAIRMAN: Are you going to move that we should consider the subject of legislation? The last time I appeared at this Council I was not allowed to read even a letter from a member of the Council, and I do not think

you should introduce a letter from a gentleman who is not a member of the Council.

Mr. HAYES: I only say that the letter gives a pitiable account of the condition of matters in an important country town, and it shows the desirability of legislation. Otherwise the whole matter of pharmacy will get into a state of irreparable chaos. Therefore we ought, if possible, to meet the members of the Chemists and Druggists' Society, and promote a Bill that we mutually agree on.

A REPLY AND AN AGREEMENT.

The CHAIRMAN: I hope we shall soon be in that position—very likely we shall; but I don't think we need discuss it at this stage.

Mr. WELLS: After what Mr. Hayes has said, I certainly claim the right to reply. I came here to-day with the view of putting everything that has passed behind our backs. I felt very keenly the language used by Mr. Hayes and other gentlemen the other day. There is one matter I wish to refer to. Mr. Hayes has again to-day made a statement which I say is totally incorrect. I don't wish to say anything against a gentleman who is not present. I have tried to think that other gentlemen have an honest purpose in view, and I would be very sorry to say a word against my opponents. I take them to be honest men; and let them give us credit for honestly voting for the cause that we believe to be just. I have in my pocket several letters from licentiates of the Society, saying that they were very pleased with the action that we took on the last day, and I can bear out what Mr. Whitla has said. I have letters in my pocket saying that opposition has been started in the south and in the north; and I have a circular in my pocket showing that opposition is to be started in Dublin. Mr. Brunker is represented in the reports in the journals as having said:—"The representatives of both sides appeared to be agreed; and some of the gentlemen who represented the extreme party on our side did not fight their corner as they appear to be able to do in the absence of the enemy." I say a more unfounded statement could not be put in print. I think we have been very unfairly treated by Mr. Brunker and Mr. Hayes in that respect.

The CHAIRMAN: Well, now, will you oblige me, as I have taken the chair under very peculiar circumstances, by dropping this controversy?

Mr. WELLS: Allow me to state what took place. Before we went into that conference we were told that nothing that was said was to be binding upon either party. We begged of them not to argue for too much. We went in with that view. The President, Mr. Hayes, and the Vice-President very ably fought their corner about the educational test. Mr. Brunker said that personally he was in favour of it, and that it would be hard to give it up. Mr. Hayes and the Vice-President said they were very strong on it, and urged it very ably upon their opponents. Mr. Hayes said they would not give it up. Is it fair, then, to say that we did not fight that point? I say the statement that the point was not fought, as if the enemy was absent, is neither fair nor just.

Mr. HAYES: Excuse me, I did not say anything of the kind. I simply said that we went back from what we had arranged at the conference.

The CHAIRMAN: Well, now, let us put an end to this controversy. It is not the subject before the chair. I rule that the subject before the chair is, "Are you going on with the Bill or not immediately?" If you are not, I think you have simply to state that fact to Sir James Haslett. If you think you should go on with the Bill, it would be necessary to call another meeting and adjourn and elaborate discussion until then. I know you have not a chance of doing anything this year, and therefore I think it would be most injudicious to raise the question at all, directly or indirectly, at any rate, for a month or so to come, until you have settled down and got your President and Vice-President, and then any member who thinks it desirable to bring the subject forward can do so.

Mr. BAXTER: We must come to terms some time or other, or the Society will be put in a false position.

The CHAIRMAN: Let us calm down.

Mr. HAYES: Well, gentlemen, I think you should consider the subject of legislation, for you will have to give up more and more each year that you put it off.

Mr. WELLS: The answer to give to that, Mr. Chairman, is that we shall stop as we are, please goodness.

On the motion of Mr. Whitla, seconded by Mr. Merrin, the following resolution was then passed *nem. con.*:—

That in the opinion of the Council it is desirable to postpone until next year the consideration of the proposed Pharmacy Bill, owing to the parliamentary session being so far advanced.

The next business was the election of two members to serve on a general committee to be formed for organising an international congress of hygiene and statistics in London in 1891.

On the motion of Mr. Wells, seconded by Mr. Beggs, Professor Tichborne and Dr. Whitla were elected.

The following gentlemen were nominated for membership of the Society:—Messrs. Samuel R. Henry, L.P.S.I., of the Diamond, Monaghan; John McClelland, L.P.S.I., Medical Hall, Ballymena; and Thomas M. O'Connor, L.P.S.I., Medical Hall, Dungarvan.

The Council then adjourned.

FRENCH PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

THE INTERNATIONAL JURIES of awards at the Exposition held a grand general meeting, on June 12, in the main amphitheatre of the Trocadero, Minister Tirard presiding. The organisation of the special juries will follow.

THE NANCY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY (Superior School) during the session 1887-88 had in all 79 students, 24 of whom graduated, 1 as a pharmacist of the superior class (a teacher's degree), 17 as pharmacists of the first class, and 6 of the second. One herbalist's diploma was also conferred. During the preceding yearly session only 13 diplomas were granted.

PRIZES TO HOSPITALS' INTERNE PHARMACISTS.—As a result of the competition just ended, the following prizes have been awarded:—First and second year internes: Silver medal, M. Gérard (Laennec Hospital); Accessit and mentions, MM. Lefebvre (Midi), Emery (Lariboisière), David (Ivry). Third and fourth year: Gold medal, M. Moureu (Broussais); Silver medal, M. Boutron (Larochefoucauld).

THE CONGRESS OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES, held annually in Paris, will be this year attended by many foreign scientists. The inaugural meeting took place at the Sorbonne, and henceforth the various sections will meet at the Collège de France, the Sorbonne, and the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. A great many papers are spoken of. The final meeting, with due ceremonies, is to take place on Saturday, June 15, at the grand amphitheatre of the Sorbonne.

EXPLOSION OF A STILL.—In M. Peny's pharmacy, on the Rue Chauveau, at Neuilly, his assistant last week was at the laboratory preparing balsam opodeldoc, when somehow the spirituous vapours caught fire and an explosion ensued. Much material damage was done in the laboratory and pharmacy, many tincture and other shelf bottles being broken to pieces. But no one was hurt, and stranger still, considering the quantity of alcoholic liquids sent flying about, no fire resulted.

ALCOHOL AND WATER TANNINS.—M. Adrian was recently consulted by the Custom-house officials in regard to the possibility of distinguishing water from alcohol tannins, the second alone being liable to duty. On making experiments to elucidate the question, he has found that when tannins prepared with water are exhausted with ether, the liquors evaporated and the residue re-dissolved in alcohol, the spirituous solution will, on being mixed with water, afford no precipitate. Alcohol tannins, on the contrary, even when made with weak spirit, contain resinous and fatty matters which, under the conditions described, will give an appreciable precipitate.

AN ENGLISH JUDGMENT ENFORCED BY FRENCH COURTS.—In 1884 Solicitor Abrahams in England obtained against Halphen and the Mège-Mourier patent company a judgment for some £2,000. In February 1888 the Paris court of appeals held the judgment of the English court to be execu-

tory in France, whereupon Abrahams tried to collect the money, together with a 4 per cent. allowance granted by said court. But the French defendants still remained obdurate and showed fight before another jurisdiction. On May 10, 1889, the Seine Civil Tribunal once more decided against Halphen, upholding the judgment of the English court—"Haute cour de justice d'Angleterre, division banc de la Reine," is the official French designation—holding Halphen's offers to pay half of the amount claimed to be invalid, and sentencing him in full payment and costs.

TEST FOR OLIVE KERNELS IN PEPPER.—M. Chevreau, an interne pharmacist of the Paris hospitals, has proposed a new test, which for several reasons he thinks preferable to M. Gillet's somewhat notorious iodine process. The reagent consists of a mixture of one part of aniline with two or three parts of ordinary acetic acid. When pure ground pepper is damped with the liquor, no apparent change occurs. But when the pepper is adulterated with olive seeds, a characteristic yellow colour is developed, of a shade varying with the proportion of foreign addition. Under the microscope the golden yellow tinge assumed by the olive cells so strikingly contrasts with the colourless pepper cells as to admit of no possible doubt. One of the advantages of the aniline process is that it is not, as the iodine process is, affected by the presence of any starchy matters, such as are now purposely added to ground pepper to better conceal the olive adulteration.

SELF-INOCULATION BY CONVICTS.—Dr. Guéit, a navy physician, has observed curious cases practically showing the pathogenous character of the saliva microbes. The convicts in the Nou Island, New Caledonia, have, it seems, discovered a new and ingenious method of malingering. In order to produce abscesses, and be consequently exempted from work, they have been in the habit of introducing under their skin a pin besmeared with the tartar collecting between their teeth. Some, to make a sure thing of it, would "take a stitch" in their own skin with a thread fouled in the same manner, and a good-sized phlegmon never failed to result from the singular seton. Unfortunately the truth recently leaked out, one of the bold experimenters having fallen dangerously sick from a gangrenous abscess and erysipelas in the thigh, and divulged the whole process, at a time when his life was nearly despaired of. To modern scientists the instance will no doubt prove instructive and interesting. As to convicts, never fear, they will soon invent some other method of simulating sickness.

GERMAN PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

(From our Berlin Correspondent.)

THE GERMAN SCIENTISTS' CONGRESS, now under the presidency of Professor Virchow, proposes to establish itself as a permanent one, with headquarters at Berlin, Munich, or Leipzig—probably the first.

WHO KILLED HIM?—The Nieder Rheinische Public Health Association has had printed some tabular forms concerning the statistics of public health, to be filled up by the relatives of the dead. One of the questions runs: "Did the deceased die with or without medical assistance?"—a somewhat peculiar inquiry, especially as the circular was drawn up by medical men.

THE JUBILEE OF PHOTOGRAPHY is to be celebrated in Berlin in August next by an exhibition, where exhibits will be seen from all parts of the world, including some notable specimens from Greenwich Observatory. It is proposed to open the exhibition on August 19, that being the date in 1839 when Daguerre read the first public paper on his original process at the Palais Mazarin, Paris.

PROFESSOR LOWENTHAL, well known for his researches on the germicidal properties of salol as regards the cholera bacillus, has been despatched by the French Government to Tonquin to study and report on the effect of salol on the cholera patients. All costs are being borne by the Republican authorities—a feature of much interest to Germany, seeing that Professor Lowenthal retains his German nationality.

A SERIOUS EXPLOSION occurred the other day in a pharmacy in Rheinne, arising from the bursting and subsequent ignition of a bottle of benzine. A domestic servant of the proprietor was so badly injured that she died almost immediately, and the assistant who was handling the bottle succumbed a few days afterwards. The wife and mother of the owner of the pharmacy were also severely injured, but are likely to recover.

DR. MEZGER, the renowned massage specialist, seems to be a valuable acquisition to the city where he resides. He some time since left Amsterdam and established himself in Wiesbaden, where a company built a large sanatorium, of which he was to undertake the medical supervision. During his residence in Wiesbaden there has been an enormous increase in the number of visitors and patients, to the advantage not only of the chemists but of all the inhabitants. Dr. Mezger has suddenly resigned his appointment without giving any reason thereof. The company have accordingly sued him for breach of contract, and claim as damages 75,000%. The private property of the great *masseur* has been seized by the officials pending the result of the lawsuit.

GERMAN HOSPITALS.—In the hospitals of Germany the beds are not arranged as in England, where a limited number only are under the personal supervision of the head physician, few enough to enable him to give his individual attention and care. In Berlin, for example, the institutions have but one or two head physicians, with, however, any number of assistants. Thus the Friedrichshain has 650 beds and only two medical chiefs, while in the Moabit the head physician has the supervision of no less than 730 beds. The different medical clinics of the Charité, containing 135 and 155 beds, with a surgical clinic of 304 beds, are also under the control of two physicians only. It is now suggested to have this altered, and make the system correspond more with that of England by appointing more head physicians, and the measure seems to be a wise and necessary one.

THE ACTION OF ASTRINGENTS.—Dr. Heinz, of the pharmacological department of the Breslau University, has published in *Virchow's Archiv.* some interesting results of his researches of the physiological effects of various astringents, including tannin, alum, lead acetate, zinc sulphate, ferric chloride, copper sulphate, silver nitrate, and corrosive sublimate. With cold-blooded animals the vein-contraction effects were produced by very weak solutions, the strengths being:—Corrosive sublimate, .005 per cent.; silver nitrate, lead acetate, and zinc sulphate, .01 per cent.; ferric chloride, copper sulphate, tannin, and alum, .05 per cent. In warm-blooded animals styptic effects were distinctly manifested with solutions of the following strengths:—Zinc sulphate, lead acetate, and tannin, 5 per cent.; silver nitrate, copper sulphate, 2 per cent.; ferric chloride and corrosive sublimate, 1 per cent.

PUSHING ICHTHYOL.—The recent introduction of thiol, which it is claimed has medicinal properties equal to ichthyol, has naturally stirred up the supporters of the latter. In the *Therap. Monatsh.* appear two papers on ichthyol, strongly advocating this remedy. In these papers Dr. Von Hoffmann and Dr. Lange report their experience with this remedy for upwards of three years. They state that, as with cod-liver oil, people readily get accustomed to its unpleasant external properties. It is remarkably useful for flatulence, for which it is given internally. They also recommend it for scrofula in children, and have prescribed it in combination with alcohol and spirit of ether, equal parts, in doses of as many drops in water as the child was years old. They further state that it is an excellent hæmostatic and of sovereign value for burns, being even effective for the latter when not applied till three quarters of an hour after the accident. For acute rheumatism they say that ichthyol and lanolin ointment acts so beneficially that "it not only cures the patient but makes him healthier than before." With reference to thiol (Riedel) they find that although thiol much resembles ichthyol in appearance, it has not the specific therapeutical action of the latter. Dr. Von Brunn recommends ichthyol in the treatment of erysipelas in the form of a collodion, consisting of ichthyol and æther 2 drachms, collodion $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

CANADIAN NOTES.

FOR selling some laudanum without labelling it properly a Montreal druggist has been fined \$75. He will not do it again.

NO ABATEMENT OF CUTTING PRICES WORTH SPEAKING ABOUT.—In some districts the reductions on patents amount to 40 per cent., and drugs can be obtained at almost half the proper prices from some stores, which make a living off other goods.

THE ELECTION OF THE NEW COUNCIL of the Ontario College will come off on July 1, and in the various districts steps are being taken to secure the return of the favourites. Mr. John A. Clark has again been chosen by the Hamilton District Association as their representative.

SOME time ago reference was made in these columns to the action which a young man named Scarlett brought against the Ontario College. He was a "plucked" man, and, feeling aggrieved thereat, sued the College for \$2,000 for withholding his diploma. The case went against him, and he was ordered to pay the costs; but he has been a long time about it, the \$200 having only been squeezed out of him last month by a sheriff's order.

MR. CHARLES FREDERICK WILKS, a chemist and druggist holding the Minor qualification of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, committed suicide in Toronto on April 1 by taking morphine. The deceased was a man of intemperate habits, and for some months had conducted a pharmacy at Beaverton for a Mr. Carlisle. He had recently been placed on the Ontario register by virtue of his Minor certificate. He was about 32 years of age and was married, but lived apart from his wife, who had no children.

PERSONALITIES.—Mr. J. H. Pearce, well known to the Toronto trade in connection with Evans, Sons & Co.'s branch in that city, has been re-elected chairman of the biological section of the Canadian Institute. Mr. W. H. Werden, from Neil C. Love & Co.'s establishment, has bought Mr. J. R. Armstrong's business in Yonge Street, Toronto. Another pharmacy in the same city has changed hands—viz. that of Mr. A. W. Ball, of 946 Queen Street West, which Mr. O. F. Botsford, from Montreal, has secured. The late Mr. W. S. Robinson's estate amounts, as shown by probate, to over \$17,000.

DIPHTHERIA IN PARRY SOUND.—Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, of Toronto, the son of the registrar of the Ontario Pharmaceutical Society, was selected by the Ontario Government to make a two months' medical visit to the District of Parry Sound, where there had broken out a serious epidemic of diphtheria. Dr. Hodgetts travelled 1,100 miles in all, and during that time visited a great number of towns and villages. The help given by the Ontario Government was much appreciated, and a testimonial was presented to Dr. Hodgetts by a large number of the settlers of Nipissing and neighbourhood expressing their thanks for his successful efforts to relieve the distress.

A CURIOUS PROPOSAL is made in the new regulations for the examiners under the Pharmacy Act of Ontario, which are awaiting sanction. Each examiner would, according to them, be required, at least four weeks before the examination, to send the registrar under the Act a copy of the paper he desires to set, with the values attached to the questions. It is further suggested that the paper should consist of twelve questions, so that the professors of the Ontario College of Pharmacy may select what they consider the most suitable. This extraordinary proposal is not likely to come into force without at least a strong show of opposition. Mr. Clark, the president of the college, strongly objects to it, and he is supported by many in the trade, while at least one local association has unanimously supported his view that the new regulation requires careful consideration and thorough discussion by the council before it is adopted. When it is noted that the professors are the teachers of the candidates, it will be seen how peculiar would be the position the former would be placed in by the new regulations.

FRENCH PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

THE display of French chemical and pharmaceutical products is after all more of a success than could be expected a few weeks since. Chemicals and appliances have been, somewhat arbitrarily, relegated to the first floor galleries of the machinery hall, and as the carpenters' work is still unfinished in many places, the exhibitors' installations remain incomplete. The fault lies with the management, most people being adverse to set out nice articles and trimmings while workmen are yet hammering and raising dust. Near the head of the stairs, on the south-east corner, is to be seen a modest show-case of no little interest, containing specimens of

ELECTROLISED ALUMINIUM,

made by Bernard Frères (15 Rue Vésclay). The metal is prepared from a mixture of aluminium and sodium fluorides, with sodium chloride in fixed proportions, while fused by heat and kept at a constant temperature. The current applied has an electric tension of four volts, and the bath is fed with aluminium fluoride from time to time. During the process fluorine vapours are evolved at the positive pole, where about 60 per cent. can be recovered by condensing the gas in a mixture of alumina and bauxite, and thus reproducing aluminium fluoride. Several ingots, each about the size of a building-brick, split in two lengthwise, illustrate the process. At one end the ingots are dull and rough, showing signs of fusion, and at the other they are filed and have the well-known silver sheen of the metal. Several objects made of aluminium, and ingots of aluminium bronze, complete the collection, and the surprising lightness of the metal and its alloys can easily be appreciated by lifting the show-case from the table where it rests.

VARIOUS EXHIBITS.

Not far from this essentially chemical metal we find the exhibits of Billault (22 Rue de la Sorbonne), chemical instruments and stills; S. Chapiereau, also E. Gorlenk fils, pliable wafer cachets; Vve. Conor D. Baudart & Cie. (5 Rue Barbette), pharmaceutical implements of all sorts, among which is some pill machinery that one would like to see at work; Mellerio frères (12 Rue Martel), a good assortment of chemical glassware; E. Adnet (35 Rue de l'Arbalète), Rousseau (44 Rue des Ecoles), and Wiesnegg (64 Rue Gay-Lussac), pharmaceutical and chemical apparatus, and specimens. Next, Capgrand-Mothes has fine gelatine capsules; also pill gelatine-coating appliances, nice enough, but scarcely equal apparently to the ingenious machine patented in America by Cauhapé—a Frenchman by the way—and by him sold to Messrs. McKesson & Robbins, of New York. Paul Thibault shows euonymus, santal-wood oils, and other specialties. An interesting exhibit near by is that by Victor Nowé (Marseilles), where ingenious cork cutting and counting machines can be seen at work; as a symbol their cards are printed on a thin film of the material as soft as velvet and as pliable as paper; and after passing incomplete chemical exhibits, two good displays of asbestos and asbestos manufactures are met, one by the Société Française des Amiautes, of Tarascon, and the other by Albasini, Allard & Cie. (11 Rue Cérise), Paris.

FRENCH PHARMACEUTICALS.

In these, which are in the main industrial galleries, much progress has been made during the past few weeks, and very few cases remain unoccupied. The collective exhibit of pharmacists, one of the first to attract attention, is certainly a most interesting one, as it illustrates the important contributions to science made by pharmacists from Vauquelin and Robiquet to Jungfleisch and Berthelot. A list of the chemicals there displayed to substantiate the claims of pharmacy would be tedious, and their description offers no particular interest, as many are modern products, not made by the original inventors, dead long since. Yet a few deserve notice. By the side of the cinchona and nuxvomica alkaloids, discovered by Pelletier and Caventou, Robiquet's alizarine, cantharidin, codeine, and amygdalin, Ronelle's urea, Sérullas's iodoform, and Bussy's magnesium,

are more modern compounds, such as crystallised citrophosphate of iron, by M. Lecerf, an army pharmacist; cantharidin and cantharidates from the Chinese cicadas, by M. Béguin; cinchonine, by MM. Jungfleisch and Léger; while above are some historical apparatus like Moissan's platinum tube for isolating fluorine; Berthelot's appliance for acetylene synthesis, &c.; also books, ancient and modern, and engravings. Among important commercial exhibits the large houses now hold their place. Not to fall off into a mere catalogue, suffice it to say that the Pharmacie Centrale has a profuse display, in which we notice fine camphoric acid, sparteine sulphate in crystals of nearly the size of walnuts; asparagine, and camphor bromide and chloride, also in large crystals; dry extracts, alkaloids, and fine croton-chloral and chloral hydrate. The Société Française (Adrian) does not lag behind; we note soluble hæmoglobin, by Deschiens's process, crystallised, in garnet-coloured lumps shining like velvet; dry extracts, peptones, granules, and a full line of rare alkaloids and their compounds. Taillandier, of Argenteuil, has cinchona alkaloids; A. Petit, escrime, cocaine, pilocarpine, and their salts, in large crystals; antithermine, with its terrible polysyllabic chemical name, an infliction not absent from acetanilide, analgesine (antipyrine), and other coal-tar derivatives. Near by are Rigolot's mustard-plasters, Viennot's cinchona alkaloids, C. Verne's (of Grenoble) boldo and preparations, Maillard & Radiane's granules, pearls, and capsules, with lovely colours, Tanret's pelletierine sulphate, and Hardy & Gallois's anagryis foetida and alkaloid. Next, a group of pharmaceutical specialties, most tasteful, no doubt, but, to a chemist, less catching than fine crystals. Torchon displays a complete list of the specialties for which the house is celebrated, like Clertan's perles, Vallet's pills, printed pills, and such like; Chassaing displays his pepsin and peptones; Rigand & Chapoteaux, Grimault's syrup, Leras's syrup, compressed granules, and other specialties; A. Le Couppey, Milan blisters, dragées, &c.; Fumouze frères, Raquin's pills, Lartigue's pills, and Albespeyre's paper; Fayard, Blayn & Co., papier chimique; Homolle & Blaquart, digitaline granules and Quévenne's iron; Reynal fils & Cie., Flon's syrup, Georges's paste, and the like; Pennès, his vinegar; Reyual, his "porte-remèdes"; Dejardin, his French malt extract; and, lastly, Th. Defresne exhibits his pancreatic preparations, supported by a whole chicken digested, all but the bones, a gallon of glycerine, and several pounds of solid fatty acids, all obtained by means of his pancreatic. On following the meanders imposed by the constantly increasing crowds, pharmaceuticals and chemicals proper are again met with. Here are Catillon's display of pancreatic peptones, and fine specimens of strophanthus, both the seeds and the root; the Société du traitement des Quinquinas, with a complete line of alkaloids and their salts; H. Mourrut & Cie. (St. Ouen, Seine), iodine and iodides; H. Jouis, of Orléans, Grorichard, of Besançon, and A. Beslier, of Coulommiers, with full assortments of plasters, both spread and in rolls, antiseptic goods, court plasters, &c. Desnoix, of Paris, has a complete display of modern antiseptic preparations and appliances. The sight of so many infallible preservatives naturally suggested a look at that liquid preserved blood promised by a Marseilles man. Last time the jar was empty, this time it was full, but the liquid looked rather sickly, and ready to spoil; it is a pity it could not be inspected closer. Before leaving the French pharmaceutical section a word should be said of the solid extracts exhibited by Grandval, of Rheims. There are only fifteen specimens in all, but these are exquisite in colour, lightness, and brilliancy. As has been mentioned before, pharmaceutical exhibits are somewhat arbitrarily scattered over the Exposition buildings. Foreigners, of course, make their shows in their own sections, but the foreign sections are several times repeated: for instance, in the machinery and the industrial halls, and in the liberal arts and beaux arts galleries, not to speak of pavilions outside. An exhibit that should not be forgotten is that of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST and *The Ironmonger*, in the British section of the liberal arts gallery, on the first floor, near the head of the south-eastern stairway. There a neat and tasteful cabinet holds the various volumes and papers, while a small reading-table outside is occupied by changing visitors poring over the latest numbers, and the publishers' representative, who is quite a linguist, obligingly supplies information and advice to all comers.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

Brothers, Pontefract, grocers and provision merchants, liquorice merchants, and seedsmen.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883.

ADJUDICATIONS

Adams, Charles, Colyton, late of St. Mary Church, chemist, late fancy stationer.

Mullings, Samuel Edward, formerly of Gower Street, W.C., then of Cintra Park, Upper Norwood, afterwards of Redhill, now of Crawley, surgeon, out of practice.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Adams, Charles, Colyton, late of Saint Mary Church, chemist, late fancy stationer.

Butters, John, Oxford, dental surgeon.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Robinson, Roland, Birmingham, drysalter—first and final dividend of 1s. 8d., June 14, Whitehall Chambers, 25 Colmore Row, Birmingham.

FIRST MEETINGS AND PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

Adams, Charles, Colyton, late of St. Mary Church, chemist, late fancy stationer—June 18, Official Receiver's offices, Exeter; June 18, the Castle, Exeter.

Mullings, Samuel Edward, formerly of Gower Street, W.C., then of Cintra Park, Upper Norwood, afterwards of Redhill, now of Crawley, surgeon, out of practice—June 17, 119 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.; July 11, Town Hall, Croydon.

ORDERS MADE ON APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Badger, William James, Allcroft Road, Haverstock Hill, and Drury Lane, W.C., mineral-water manufacturer—discharge suspended for two years.

Preston, Henry Horbury, Pendleton, late of Salford, surgeon—discharge suspended for one month.

EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTER OF DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT.

The following deed of arrangement with creditors has been filed at the Bills of Sale Office, under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887. Some of these deeds are for the purpose of carrying out compositions with creditors (and such are specified below), but the great majority of them are "assignments" in the ordinary form, to a trustee or trustees, for the benefit of creditors. The Act referred to expressly provides that registration shall not give validity to any deed which is an act of bankruptcy, and there is no provision, in the Act, making any of these arrangements binding upon dissenting creditors.

Sargent, John Charles, 5 Fore Street, Taunton, chemist and druggist. Trustee: G. White, 14 Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C., chartered accountant; with a committee of inspection. Date, June 1; filed, June 7; unsecured liabilities, 2,445*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; estimated net assets, 700*l.*; creditors fully secured, 32*l.*

	£	s.	d.
Abraham, Henry, Taunton	59	0	0
Barron, Harveys & Co., London	16	0	0
Barclay & Sons, London	125	0	0
Clift, George, Winchfield	203	0	0
Chappell (executors of), Norton	55	0	0
Evans, Lescher & Webb, London	33	0	0
Evans, Gadd & Co., Exeter	16	0	0
Godfree, Mr. T., Taunton	500	0	0
Hodgkinsons, Treacher & Clarke, London	13	0	0
Hanbury & Co., Taunton	10	0	0
Hatcher & Sons, Taunton	20	0	0
Kingsbury & Son, Taunton	23	0	0
Lewis, Alfred, Taunton	12	0	0
Maw, Son & Thompson, London	50	0	0
Sargent, Miss Elizabeth, Taunton	834	0	0
Scarlett & Son, Taunton	16	0	0
Southall Brothers & Barclay, Birmingham	12	0	0
Summers & Co., Bristol	16	0	0
Wilts and Dorset Bank, Taunton	258	0	0
Wyleys & Co., Coventry	11	0	0

MARRIAGES.

[Notices of Marriages and Deaths are inserted free if sent with proper authentication.]

FRANCIS—ADAMS.—On June 11, at the Congregational Church, Buxton, Mr. James Bridge Francis, chemist and druggist, Wrexham, to Miss Charlotte Agnes Adams, of Buxton, Derbyshire.

JEEVES—CHIPPERFIELD.—On June 6, at Holy Trinity Church, Bournemouth, by the Rev. Canon Eliot, William, second son of George Jeeves, of Hitchin, Herts, to Clara Martha, second and sole surviving daughter of Robert Chipperfield, J.P., pharmaceutical chemist, of Redcliffe House, Southampton.

JOHNSON—BISHOP.—On June 10, at St. George's Church, Stonehouse, by the Vicar, the Rev. Percy R. Scott, M.A., Martin Kemble Johnson, chemist and druggist, Stoke, Devonport, to Emmie, only daughter of John S. Bishop, of Stonehouse, Devon.

LAMBERT—FELLOWS.—On June 6, by special licence, at St. George's Chapel, Albemarle Street, Mayfair, by the Rev. E. Ker Gray, LL.D., the incumbent, assisted by the Rev. J. M. S. Brooke, M.A., Rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street, and the Rev. Allen Edwards, jun., M.A., Vicar of All Saints, South Lambeth, Ernest Orger Lambert, son of R. P. Lambert, Esq., of Kenmure, Streatham, to May, third daughter of James I. Fellows, Esq., J.P., Agent-General for New Brunswick, Canada, of Saxon Hall, Palace Court, Kensington Gardens.

MARSHALL—BROWN.—On June 5, at St. Mark's Church Sheffield, by the Rev. H. A. Favell, M.A., John Marshall chemist, of London, to Henrietta Maud, eldest daughter of Thomas Brown, Glossop Road, Sheffield.

RAE—HARVIE.—On June 4, at 37 Stirling Street, Airdrie, by the Rev. Robert Henderson, of Flowerhill parish church, William M. Rae, chemist, Paisley, to Mary Carlisle, daughter of Mr. J. Harvie, chemist and druggist, ex-Bailie, and major in the local volunteer regiment.

DEATHS.

GALLOWAY.—On June 10, at Inverness, after a short illness, George Galloway, junior partner in the firm of George Galloway & Son, chemists. Mr. Galloway served his apprenticeship with his father, and afterwards furthered his studies at Aberdeen. While under the tuition of Professor Brazier he marked high in the different subjects, particularly in chemistry. He was registered as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1873, and for a number of years filled the post of local secretary with much acceptance. Wherever he was known Mr. Galloway was popular. His conversation was always intelligent, and his manners courteous and kindly, both in business and in the social relations of life. He was well read in general literature, and often contributed to this journal, as well as to the local newspapers. He leaves a wife and three children, for whom much sympathy is felt, as also for his aged father, with whom he had long been a trusted coadjutor. Mr. Galloway had been ill about two months since, but seemed to have recovered; a recent chill brought a relapse which in a few days cut short a life of much promise. He was captain of a battery of artillery volunteers, a member of the Inverness Scientific and Field Club, an amateur photographer, and an expert on the skating pond and the golfing green. The chemists of the town marked their respect for their colleague at the funeral by closing their establishments and following the *cortège*.

PICKLES.—On May 31, Mr. Philip Pickles, chemist and druggist, and postmaster, Shelf, near Halifax. Aged 61.

STILES.—On June 8, at 2 French Gate, Doncaster, Alice, the beloved wife of Matthew Henry Stiles, pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 39.

A COMMITTEE of the London County Council estimate that 2,863 tons of manganate of soda and 2,000 tons of sulphuric acid are to be used in the sewage precipitation and deodorisation work this summer, and it is calculated will keep the river in fairly good order.

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 Issue of this month, for latest particulars

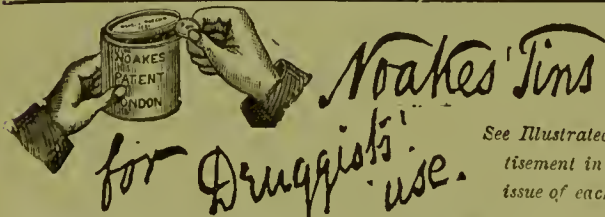


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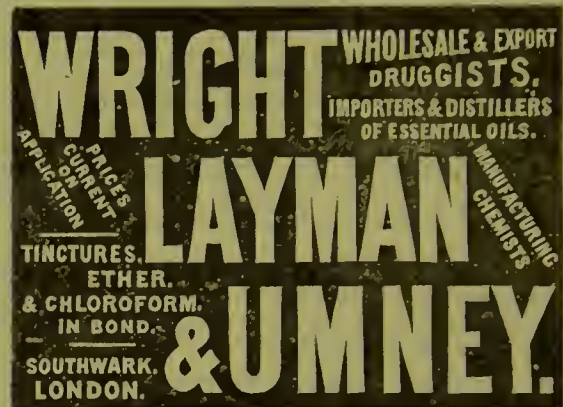
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Fletcher's
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See DIARY, 1889,
 Pages 17 and 18.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THERAPEUTIC TENDENCIES.

It is obvious that the records of the hospitals of a great
 city furnish the best means of testing the constantly-varying
 fashions in regard to drugs prevalent among the leading
 practitioners. Paris offers an excellent opportunity for such an

investigation, not only because of the acknowledged eminence and catholicity of the medical authorities of that city, but also because of the fact that all the hospitals are supplied from one central pharmacy. Professor Bourgoïn, the director of this central pharmacy of the hospitals, and Dr. de Beurmann have lately published interesting statistics of the drugs and medicines consumed year after year during the decade 1876-85 by the institutions affiliated, which include, besides hospitals and asylums, several benevolent societies. The conclusions therefrom derived, it must be borne in mind, apply not to the population in general, but to a special public and class of patients, necessarily placed under some restrictions which do not hamper other classes and the physicians prescribing for them. Another consideration is that the number of the sick is not given, and would be very difficult to estimate except very roughly. All that is known for certain is that it has steadily increased every year. After allowing for these drawbacks, however, the facts recorded are instructive, and will be found to contain many interesting particulars respecting the vogue of medicines.

To begin with antiseptics: carbolic, boracic, and thymic acids, thymol and potassium permanganate may be placed together. Carbolic acid started with 369 kilos. in 1876, kept steadily increasing to 5,782 in 1882, 11,955 in 1884, and in 1885 had a slight falling off to 11,217. Boric acid had also a regular course upwards from 10 kilos. in 1876 to 1,909 in 1885. Thymic acid behaved likewise, on a smaller scale—namely, 250 grammes to 12,420 kilos. Thymol had a more fluctuating career. Used in 1880 for the first time, in the proportion of 1,250 grammes, it saw 10 kilos. in 1884, and barely 4 kilos. the following year. The permanganate rose slowly and steadily from 8,350 grammes in 1876 to 28 kilos. in 1885. Corrosive sublimate and iodoform are used as antiseptics, but not only as such. Both were exceedingly steady, and show an increase, of course. The figures for sublimate are the following (in kilos.):—102, 111, 110, 140, 197, 176, 171, 225, 329, 314; and for iodoform 22, 30, 34, 37, 84, 124, 208, 174, 289, 353.

The fortunes of salicylic acid and its compounds are interesting. While the acid kept fluctuating in accordance with medical opinion, now and then unsettled as to whether the chemical should be employed as an antiseptic or an antipyretic, the sodium-salt at once jumped to high favour for the treatment of articular rheumatism. Bismuth salicylate threatened to supersede the subnitrate and followed a steady upward career, without infringing much on its rival after all. The following are the figures in kilos.:—Salicylic acid, 20, 65, 16, $5\frac{1}{2}$, $6\frac{1}{2}$, $6\frac{1}{2}$, 31, 27, 7. Sodium salicylate appeared first in 1887, and bismuth in 1881. For the first we have in kilos.: 182, 223, 261, 324, 348, 391, 239, 287, 355; and for the second (1881), $1\frac{3}{4}$, $9\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$, $27\frac{1}{2}$, 18. As to the subnitrate the figures only varied from 347 kilos. in 1876, and 554 in 1881, to 419 in 1885.

As to antiperiodics, quinine held its own, starting with 47 kilos. in 1876, rising to 88 kilos. in 1882, and ending with 70 in 1885. Cinchonine only appeared once, with 900 grammes, in 1878, and was seen no more. Cinchona barks deserve no special remarks, except that, being more and more employed as tonics, grey barks are the favourites.

Chalybeates, alkalies, and arsenicals remained very firm, with an increase for the two last-named, especially the lithia preparations. Among chalybeates the ferrous iodide syrup nearly superseded all its rivals for internal uses.

Purgatives remained almost invariable both in quantity and comparative favour.

The use of leeches has been gradually decreasing since 1820. A sharp decline occurred from 1850 to 1870, and the regression has slowly continued until 1885. It may not be

without interest to here give the exact figures, cost included:—

Year	Number	Cost, in frs.	Year	Number	Cost, in frs.		
1876	..	50,650	1,230	1881	..	46 870	2,759
1877	..	57 950	1,391	1882	..	51,980	3,560
1878	..	48,838	1,099	1883	..	47,740	2,579
1879	..	49,206	787	1884	..	33 750	1,115
1880	..	42,356	2,619	1885	..	26,320	1,841

The variations in price are certainly remarkable—for instance, between 1879 and 1882.

Alcoholic stimulants and caffeine stimulants, which in France are almost considered birds of a feather, showed a great increase up to 1880, and thence began to decrease. Brandy and rum, together with the stronger wines, are set down as alcoholic medicines, elaret as an ordinary article of diet. The consumption of coffee was 6,337 kilos. in 1876, 10,135 in 1880, and 5,611 in 1885; and of tea, 308, 414, and 584, for the same years respectively, a quantity ridiculously small for tea-drinking Englishmen, but quite the other way for Frenchmen, who, as a rule, only taste tea when taken sick. A great increase occurred in all the preparations used for allaying pain. To speak first of the anæsthetics, ether, starting with 181 kilos. in 1865, rose to 629 in 1876, 931 in 1881, and 1,145 in 1885; chloroform, 329 kilos. in 1876, and 787 in 1885. Among narcotics, opium kept its own, namely, about 200 kilos. a year, with an accidental rise to 300 in 1882. Morphine began with nearly 11 kilos., reached 20 in 1882—when opium also saw its maximum—and closed with 17 kilos. Codeine, aconitine, coniine, and such out-of-the-way alkaloids had so erratic a course that it is clear final sentence has not been passed upon them. Belladonna, stramonium, and hyoscyamus varied but little; only atropine sulphate experienced an increase since it became extensively used in ophthalmic practice.

The career of ehloral is instructive. Beginning with 5 kilos. in 1869, when it first appeared in hospitals, it reached 100 in 1872, 351 four years afterwards, 700 in 1880, and 842 in 1885. The bromides were equally striking. Their total was barely over 3 kilos. in 1855, while in 1876 potassium bromide alone scored 813, and, in 1885, 1,886 kilos. Bromides of sodium and ammonium were more fitful; we find of the first, 9 kilos in 1876, 21 in 1877, none, or next to none, for three years, then 22 kilos. in 1882, 53 in 1884, and, finally, 39 in 1885. The ammonium salt showed 125 grammes in 1875, 6 kilos. in 1879, 10 in 1880, 25 in 1881, 69 in 1883, and 37 in 1885.

Unfortunately antipyrin was introduced too recently to show much on the list, but the reader is promised very interesting figures in the next decennial statistics—that is, some time in 1898, or thereabouts. For the present, we are told 725 grammes were used in 1884 and 26 kilos. in 1885. Antispasmodics remained quiet. Camphor especially held its place, oscillating between 985 and 1,333 kilos.

Nux vomica and its congeners had unaccountable changes, but all told their consumption increased. Veratrine has almost disappeared: brucine was scarcely ever used. Nux vomica, St. Ignatius beans, and strychnine were the favourites, although their relative places often varied, and they never recovered the figures of twenty years ago, yet on the whole they were in better favour near the end of the decade now considered. Ergot went slowly upwards, but ergotine progressed considerably.

Bitters offer nothing worthy of notice, unless it be that gentian and calumba appear to be superseding hops, quassia, &c. As to emetics, they change but little, ipecac. only gaining somewhat over tartar emetic.

Digitalis remained almost invariable, and in all cases preferred to digitalines, for the good and sufficient reason that the real active principle (or principles) representing the drug still remained undiscovered. Tar gained more and more in favour; balsam copaiba and cubeba somewhat lost ground, and were partly superseded by oil of sandal-wood.

The consumption of all verminifuges decreased, owing probably to the gradual disappearance of tapeworm and other parasites. Kousso and male fern were the most affected.

Pepsin also is on the wane. First introduced by Dr. Corvisart in general practice, 200 grammes of it were in 1860 used in the Paris hospitals, then 44 kilos. in 1874, and 90 in 1879, since when the consumption tapered down to 50 kilos. in 1885.

Iodine and iodides steadily kept onward, but tincture of iodine led the van, progressing from 673 kilos. in 1876 to 1,376 in 1885. Potassium iodide, which took twenty years to rise from 385 to 550 kilos. (1875), reached 1,075 in 1885; and sodium iodide, used only recently, added to it a quota of $11\frac{1}{2}$ kilos. It should, however, be borne in mind that the increase was not caused by a recrudescence of the special diseases wherein the salts are given, but by the higher doses now administered. A like remark applies to corrosive sublimate. Whereas 102 kilos. sufficed in 1876, 314 were consumed in 1885, but the increased consumption was chiefly owing to its antiseptic properties. At the same time, it cannot be denied that other mercurials, especially calomel and the iodides of mercury, having been in greater demand, syphilitic diseases show no sign of decrease—on the contrary.

Now to speak of medicines for external use, the sodium sulphides entirely took the place of the potassium combinations, and were almost exclusively used for sulphur baths. Silver nitrate began with 26 and 10 kilos. for the crystals and sticks in 1876, and ended with 43 and 15 in 1885. The fortunes of glycerine have been most brilliant. In 1855 the Central Pharmacy supplied only 200 kilos. and 4,000 in 1870. In 1876 7,000 kilos. were needed, and 23,000 in 1885. Collodion, now employed nearly altogether as an adhesive or protecting application, remained very steady between 195 kilos. in 1876 and 297 in 1885. And, to end with rubefacient and blistering medicines, cantharides and thapsia decreased nearly one half—namely, from 350 and 1,248 in 1876 to 200 and 722 in 1885. The disfavour attaching to thapsia will surprise no one, but there seems to be no reason for the neglect of cantharides. Mustard and sinapisms, on the other hand, held their ground better, especially the second, which remained almost unchanged.

The conclusions of the writers of the paper are that the chief characteristics of modern therapeutics are the increased favour of narcotic, hypnotic, and anæsthetic medicines, and the undisputed sway of antiseptics.

DR. STEVENSON'S REPORT ON THE PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE report of the new Government visitor on the work of the Board of Examiners for England and Wales during the past twelvemonth is a somewhat startling document. We say this without disrespect to the late Dr. Greenhow, whose long experience of the examinations—of the examiners and examinees—enabled him in a singularly clear-sighted manner to gauge their efficiency, not forgetting—while so much disquieting discussion was going on regarding the necessity for a compulsory curriculum of study—that his duty was to ascertain whether the young chemists and druggists who received the examiners' certificate of qualification were entitled to public

confidence. He never found the examinations to be an inefficient test, and even in his last utterances, with the Curriculum Bill directly in view, Dr. Greenhow had nothing to say for a collegiate course of instruction, although he emphasised the importance of apprenticeship and thorough practical pharmacy. It is not to be expected that Dr. Stevenson—as the result of three months' experience—can be in the position to give an opinion on the curriculum policy, and perhaps that short experience detracts from the value of the suggestions which he makes regarding the conduct of the examinations; but it is well to remember that the new Government visitor has practical knowledge of examination work, and the matters to which he calls attention in his report are exactly the weak spots of the Minor examination. These facts give the report a weight which it might not otherwise have, and justify the discussion upon it which took place at the Pharmaceutical Council meeting last week.

Two years ago we called attention to the alarming increase in the failures in dispensing, which from 25 in 1880 had mounted to 205 in 1886. There was a falling off in 1887 to 157, and in his report for that year Dr. Greenhow anticipated that the new arrangements for dispensing would give the candidates a better chance in the subject. The results show that Dr. Greenhow was right, for in 1888 the failures amounted to 114 only, or 22 per cent. of the number of unsuccessful candidates, as compared with 38.7 per cent. in 1886, and 34 per cent. in 1887. This is the most satisfactory feature of Dr. Stevenson's report, and may be put down as the first instalment of the return to the Pharmaceutical Society for their expenditure on the examination hall, while it completely justifies the statement which we made in 1886 to the effect that there was a something in the examination prejudicial to the candidates which required removal. There has been a smaller number of failures in botany during the past year, but in all the other subjects there is an increase, notably in chemistry and materia medica. The total number of failures was 468, or 54.9 per cent., as compared with 53.28 per cent. in the previous year. Of these, 106 "went through the rooms," which is the conventional expression for passing in each subject but failing to obtain the 50 per cent. of marks which entitles candidates to registration. Dr. Stevenson tells us that 316 candidates failed in one subject only, and as there were 403 failures in individual subjects, we take it that of the remaining 46 unsuccessful candidates 41 failed in two subjects and 5 in three subjects before the examiners gave them up as hopeless—a fact which shows that the examiners are not the merciless and unfeeling beings which plucked candidates would have us believe.

We now come to the suggestive part of Dr. Stevenson's report. He admits the fairness of the examiners, the fitness of the examination rooms for their purpose, and says that "It is not likely that a competent candidate will be rejected; nor is it probable that any quite incompetent candidate will be passed." After this expression of opinion any criticism appears illogical, and we think Dr. Stevenson is illogical in his first complaint against the independent action of each examiner. It may seem a hard thing to give one man the power to reject every candidate who comes before him, but in practice this would soon be put a stop to by the board as a whole; for the board has the power, although Dr. Stevenson is not aware of it, of deciding by vote whether a candidate shall pass or not. Moreover, the report itself shows that the examiners do not take advantage of their independence, for in forty-six cases candidates were passed on to another subject before they were rejected, and in one hundred and six cases the qualifications of the candidates were so doubtful that they were allowed to go through the whole of the sub-

jects, although the result showed that they were incompetent candidates. There is practically, therefore, reference to co-examiners—such reference as is possible in the circumstances, for it should be noted that the Scotch board has only one examiner in each subject, except chemistry, so that it is impossible to have in the pharmaceutical examinations that reference from the professorial examiner to the associate supervising examiner which is the practice of medical boards. The real hardship which some candidates suffer is rejection in the first subject. There it is that nervousness comes in, to the detriment of the candidate, and we should like to see it the rule to allow the chairman to send all candidates to at least two subjects before any are dismissed. This hardship was brought before the annual meeting by Mr. F. W. Fletcher two years ago, and a month later at the Council by Dr. Symes; but there has been no change, that we are aware of, in the direction indicated. Now, we would point out that, if a candidate is incompetent, he will utterly break down ere long, and if he has shown weakness in the first subject, merely through nervousness, the fact will reveal itself as he goes along. For the benefit of such candidates Dr. Stevenson suggests a written examination in the principal subjects. With this suggestion we heartily sympathise. It would not be a new departure for the examining boards. In the days of the old Major the examination was both written and oral, and that plan from the candidates' point of view was eminently satisfactory. They had their paper one day and came up the next for the practical examination in chemistry, materia medica, dispensing, and botany, and further questions in prescription reading and pharmacy. Something similar might be done with the Minor; the subjects are the same, the examination not so extended, and a new Act of Parliament would not be required to legalise the amended regulations. That could be done by by-law. Some scheming and a little more expense would be entailed, but the resulting benefit to the candidates as a whole and the saving of time by the initial weeding-out process would amply compensate all concerned. We trust that Dr. Stevenson's remarks regarding the inadequacy of the present syllabus of the subjects of the examination will receive better attention from the Council than they were inclined to give last week to the report as a whole. A new syllabus, or schedule, as it is to be called, came up to the Council from the examining boards early this year, but we have heard nothing of it for several months. In the syllabus provision is made for the introduction of the microscope into the examination, substantially on the lines indicated by Dr. Stevenson, and in each subject the course of examination is set forth with commendable exactitude. Moreover, the examination is so extended in scientific and technical directions as to make an educational curriculum absolutely necessary. Whether the Council will sanction the schedule or not we cannot say; if they do they need not be anxious about the Pharmacy Bill, for the schedule will do what the Privy Council has hitherto refused to sanction by by-law, and the legislature has refused by Act of Parliament. In the last paragraph of his report on the Minor examination, Dr. Stevenson puts forth a proposal which has more than once been urged in these columns, viz., to examine candidates in reference to the obligations imposed upon chemists and druggists by the Pharmacy Acts. We hope to see this carried out, but it cannot be under the present legal powers. Regarding the other examinations, Dr. Stevenson has little to say. His report is now under consideration by the Boards of Examiners. We are not likely to hear for at least two months what they will do in regard to it, and although they are not asked for any report upon it, they cannot ignore the suggestions of the Privy Council representative.

MORE ABOUT PATCHOULY OIL AND LEAVES.

It will be remembered that about a year ago the Straits Settlements Forest Department, in conjunction with the Kew authorities, made some efforts to induce East Indian planters to devote greater attention to the cultivation of the patchouly plant. In the execution of this purpose they sent over samples of patchouly leaves and of a frequently-used adulterant of the leaves to England, and subsequently published the opinions of two or three London experts regarding the commercial value of these samples and the market prospects of the oil. Further particulars on this subject, which are valuable as throwing some further light on the question of the adulteration of the herb, are now given by Mr. L. Wray, jun., an Anglo-Indian gentleman of large experience in the cultivation of economic plants, who has communicated the result of his investigations to the Agri-Horticultural Society of India. Mr. Wray does not attempt to solve the question of the original home of the patchouly plant, which is variously given as China, Assam, and the Malay Peninsula, though, as it is largely grown and used by the native tribes of the latter country, and has evidently been known to them for many centuries, there is some ground for supposing it to be indigenous there. As regards the statement that the patchouly herb grown from seed is scentless, and that essential oil can only be obtained from plants raised from cuttings, a statement to which Mr. Cantley has also given currency in his "Notes on Economic Plants," Mr. Wray suggests that its origin may be found in the misinterpretation of a native saying, which is only meant to indicate the fact that patchouly is a very rare flowerer. The cultivation of patchouly in the Straits Settlements is almost entirely in the hands of the Chinese, who generally grow it on a small scale in half-acre or acre lots, or on new land between coffee, nutmegs, &c. At the present value the herb must be a very profitable crop indeed, though we are of opinion that the market might be easily glutted by any undue extension of the cultivation, notwithstanding the view expressed by eminent perfumers that the use of patchouly might be increased tenfold if the oil could be produced much cheaper than it is now. According to results obtained in the experimental nursery at Penang one-twentieth of an acre yielded a crop of 69 lbs. of good dried leaves, and 37 lbs. of refuse (stalks), and as such crops may be obtained twice yearly, a yield of from 20 to 28 cwt. of good leaves, worth at least from 60% to 80%, can be obtained from an acre of leaves, all circumstances being favourable. It is said, indeed, that the Chinese reckon the average yield of the patchouly which they grow in their nutmeg and coffee plantations to pay for the entire expense of working the latter, leaving the returns of the main product a clear profit. As regards the cultivation of the herb, Mr. Wray states that the land (flat land as well as hillsides are suitable for patchouly growing) should be trenched and thrown up in beds, into which the plants are put in rows about 2 feet apart. The cuttings are planted in the wet season, and should be carefully shaded with leaves until they have struck root. If the rain should cease before the cuttings are rooted, artificial irrigation must be resorted to, as the plant is a delicate one, but otherwise the cultivation is easy, though the land has to be carefully weeded and manured, and the plants are rather subject to the attacks of insects. The first crop is gathered when the plants are about six months old, and then the plants must be dug up and replaced by fresh ones. The cut herb should be dried in the sun during the day and under cover at night, and may be cured in from four to seven days. The dry leaves are sold by the Chinese either to local distillers or to

exporters, who pay them about 3*d.* per lb. The dealers sort the leaves into three qualities: selected, worth from 11½*d.* to 1*s.* per lb.; mixed leaves and young shoots with some heavy stalk, worth between 6½*d.* and 7½*d.* per lb.; and stalky leaves at about 5*d.* per lb. It is said that the picking of the best grades of leaves does not pay the dealers, though a very fine quality of leaves might otherwise be procured by carefully picking the best leaves and young shoots from the growing plants before cutting.

The adulteration of patchouly by means of *Urena lobata*, a scentless weed, which grows in abundance all over the Straits, and which much resembles patchouly in appearance, does not appear to be practised so commonly as would seem to be the case from last year's communications of the Straits Settlements Forest Department, which sent over a sample of this weed to Europe for the express purpose of discovering whether it possessed any value. The most usual adulterant of patchouly, according to Mr. Wray, is the leaves of the *Ruku* (*Ocimum basilicum*, Linu.), another weed growing wild throughout the Malay Peninsula. These leaves are whiter, while the stalks are smaller and rounder than is the case with the true patchouly. Seed-vessels are also common in the ruku leaves. As an instance of the extent to which the sophistication of patchouly with ruku leaves is carried on, a large European distiller in the Straits relates how recently a Chiuaman bought up all the ruku, worthless for any other purpose, growing on a Perak cocoanut plantation, and sent 700 piculs of its dried leaves to Penang to be mixed there with true patchouly.

The distillation of patchouly oil is carried on in a rather primitive manner in the Straits by means of a copper cylinder mounted on two hollow trunnions, and supplied with a perforated false bottom. The steam enters the boiler through one of the trunnions, passes through the leaves, and then by way of the other trunnion through a worm immersed in a tube of water. A picul of picked patchouly leaves yields from 48 to 60 oz. of oil, and of natural herb half that amount, though it is thought that by the use of a more modern still, capable of volatilising the whole of the essential oil in the leaves, double the yield of oil might be obtained. There are two varieties of oil known on the Penang market, viz., green and golden-brown, but they are worth the same price, though sometimes the demand is greater for the sage-green oil, and sometimes for the sherry coloured, golden-brown variety. The distillers maintain that the latter oil is produced from old, and the green oil from fresh leaves; but it seems more likely that the soil and the climatic conditions influence the colour. An examination of samples of the two varieties procured from a European distiller gave the following results:—Golden oil, s.g. 0.9580 at 85° F.; spectral limits in wave-lengths, 7140 to 4165, both by day- and lamp-light. Green oil, s.g. 0.9578 at 85° F.; the spectral limits in daylight, 7390 to 4130. Lamp-light gave a greater extension towards the red light, but much less in the violet. Ruku leaves, when distilled, were found to yield a very dark viscous oil.

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA.

THE report of the foreign trade of China for the year 1888, which has recently been published by the Imperial Maritime Customs of that country, is the first ever issued which gives a fairly complete record of the sea-borne commerce of the empire. The report, which has been published in English at Shanghai—the Chinese customs are, we believe, under the management of a staff of British officials—does not take into account the overland trade between China and her neighbours, Russia, India, the French East Indies, &c. But that

trade is of little consequence as compared with the business which is carried on through the nineteen Chinese "treaty-ports" now open to foreign commerce and the two foreign ports of Hong-Kong and Macao. The figures given in the report disclose the fact that foreign imports into China have been progressing very considerably during the last five years, the approximate value of the imports, in millions of Haikwan taels, having been as follows:—1884, 72½; 1885, 88½; 1886, 87½; 1887, 94½; 1888, 105½. Part of the great improvement in the trade of the last year appears to be owing simply to the enactment of certain new regulations affecting the opium trade in Hong-Kong and Macao; but, allowing for this, the *bonâ-fide* increase of trade has been an unusually large one. More than one-third of the foreign imports into China consists of cotton goods, a considerable proportion of which is now manufactured in India, and a little also in Japan. Iron, especially old iron, which is worked up again in the countless small metal workshops existing all over the empire, is also a great article of import; but tin, all of which was formerly imported from abroad, is now produced in the country itself, and is even commencing to figure as an export article. It may be that before long, as the mineral riches of China are exploited on modern systems, quicksilver, of which China is now one of the largest consumers in the world (her imports last year were 3,875 bottles, against 4,236 bottles in 1887), will become an article of export rather than of purchase from abroad. The year 1888 witnessed the opening of the first Chinese railway. It is a line of only 81 miles in length, and its special object is the development of the coal mines in the neighbourhood of Tientsin. But no one can suppose that this line will not be the precursor of more important routes, which will penetrate the interior of the country and carry its products to the shipping ports with greater ease than the unsafe rivers or the wearisome trade routes now afford. Bonded warehouses for general foreign imports were also established at Shanghai last year, and, although the results thus far have been slight, it is thought that they will ultimately prove a considerable boon to commerce. We hear a great deal in this country of the decline of the Chinese tea trade and the loss in popularity of the Chinese leaf in consequence of the competition of Indian and Ceylon teas. But it would seem as if this decline is confined to the British market only—no doubt the most important one—and that the tea exports by overland routes to Russia and by sea to other countries are constantly on the increase. In 1888 no less than 2,164,227 piculs of tea were shipped from Chinese ports, the largest quantity exported during the last five years. Of these shipments about 75 per cent. was black, 9 per cent. green, and 16 per cent. common or "brick" tea. In addition to this about 800,000 piculs were sent into Siberia by the Kiachta and Han River trade routes. Among the Chinese imports of pharmaceutical interest opium is, of course, the principal, the figures under this head having been 74,350 piculs (of 133½ lbs.) in 1887 and 82,402 piculs last year. Generally speaking, however, the trade is on the decline, chiefly because of the largely increasing cultivation of opium in China itself. Many different kinds of opium are now grown in that country, but most of it is not of good quality. It resembles inferior Persian opium, and is only used by the poorer classes, who use a little of the foreign drug with it to bring up the flavour. The principal Chinese drug exports for the last two years embrace the following articles in piculs:—

	Camphor	Cassia	Galangal
1888	3,893	£2,095	£,315
1887	2,751	72,193	9,601

—		Galls	Musk	Ess. Oils	Rhubarb	Star Anise
1888	.. ..	31,201	27½	2,346	4,265	6,532
1887	.. ..	36,911	22½ ₁₀	1,640	4,622	5,233

As regards the foreign trade of China, nearly three-fourths of it is done with the United Kingdom direct or *via* Hong-Kong, and there are no signs that we are seriously losing ground, though much of the goods sent by us to China are of foreign origin. An examination of the trade figures, arranged according to different countries, also reveals the fact that during the last seven or eight years Chinese trade has extended wonderfully in all directions. Chinese exports to South Africa, for instance, have doubled during that period; with the continent of Europe (excepting Russia) they have grown over 30 per cent.; while the direct imports from that quarter have advanced by 20 per cent. With Asiatic Russia trade has grown by 50 per cent., while valuable direct commercial relations have been created with Odessa, whence Russian petroleum was first introduced on Chinese markets last year, its effect being immediately perceptible upon the shipments from the United States. With Japan, Java, Cochin China, Siam, the Philippine Islands, and the Levant business has either much expanded or altogether new relations have been created. It is noteworthy, however, that the two countries where the "Chinese question" has lately come to the front, Australia and the United States, are almost the only ones showing a stagnant or dwindling trade with China. Much of the phenomenal growth of Chinese trade with British America is traceable to this cause, as quite a large smuggling business in opium, &c., has recently sprung up across the frontier between British Columbia and the United States.

The famous Hunyady János springs, whose death we announced last week, was born in 1814, at Güns, a small place in Upper Hungary, where his father followed the calling of a weaver.

The Saxlehners were of German origin, and formed part of one of those numerous small German colonies planted all over the Transleithanian part of the Austrian dominions, much in the same fashion as Scotch and English settlements were dotted all over Ireland. As a young man Saxlehner went to Vienna, where he learnt the trade of a cloth dealer in various establishments. After a few years he returned to his native country, settled in Pesth, and became a devoted adherent of the Hungarian national movement, which was then beginning to make itself prominent under the leadership of Louis Kossuth. In 1846 Saxlehner started business as a cloth merchant in Pesth, rigorously carrying his opinions into practice by refusing to sell any but Hungarian-made goods. After a short period of transition the business took a favourable turn, and Saxlehner obtained large contracts for the supply of Hungarian military and civil authorities. In 1863 one of his customers, a farmer from Budaörs, near Pesth, called at Saxlehner's shop and commenced complaining of his ill luck in being unable to find any potable water on his estate. He declared that he would have to throw up his property, as he had bored ten springs already and obtained nothing but an evil-smelling water, unfit for human or animal use. Saxlehner's curiosity being roused, he asked the farmer to procure him a sample of the water, which he submitted for analysis to Dr. Molnár, the municipal chemist of Pesth. As a result he purchased the whole of the farmer's estate for 1,000 florins (about 100£.), and commenced to push the sale of the new aperient water, Hunyady János, so christened in honour of John Hunyady, the defecator of the Turks, and one of the national heroes of Hungary. At present the property, which is situated in a valley in the Kőérberker Ried, contains no fewer than eighty springs, and over two hundred buildings used for bottling, storing, &c., while over six hundred men are constantly employed. It is said that the bottling of 100,000 bottles of water daily is by

no means an exceptional case, and at least 4,000,000 bottles are exported yearly to all parts of the world. Mr. Saxlehner's sons succeed to the business.

* * *

Dubious Druggery. Under this title the *Financial News* makes merry over a very modest little company, which shows itself among openings for capital, under the style of the "South Wales Wholesale Drug Company (Limited)," formed to take over a wholesale chemist and druggist's business, belonging to Messrs. Hicks & Co., of Cardiff. "Hitherto," says the prospectus, in a distressingly enigmatic way, "no such wholesale manufacturing business as that which has been conducted by Messrs. Hicks & Bennett has been carried on nearer than Bristol." But if no such business has *hitherto* been carried on in Cardiff, our contemporary wants to know how can it "have been" conducted by Messrs. Hicks & Bennett? It appears, however, from further explanations, that Hicks & Bennett began in November, and that the company is formed to take over an experimental business about six months old. Not a word is said about the amount of stuff manufactured since November, or of money turned over. The firm "has already received support from over 150 members of the medical profession and retail chemists, and also nearly 300 manufacturers and other consumers, proving beyond doubt that a most satisfactory connection has thus far been established." If the connection is "satisfactory," why are its results suppressed? How much druggery has been purchased by the 150 doctors, and to what extent have the 300 manufacturers and others translated their "support" into cash transactions? The directors are assured "that an extensive and a most lucrative business *will* result." Does this imply that the "lucrative" and "extensive" qualities of the business are entirely in futurity? The vendors claim that they "prove their confidence in the success of the undertaking by accepting 3,000£. out of 4,200£.—the purchase-money of the lease, goodwill, stock, fixtures, trade utensils, and book debts—in fully paid-up shares in the company." The vendors prove nothing, except that they think they will be better off with 1,200£. of the public's money and 3,000£. in shares, than with a business of which they seem to have had enough in six months. Our contemporary further queries the value of the six months' "goodwill," and inquires how many fixtures and trade utensils, in an expensive business like that of a manufacturing chemist, can be included in 4,200£., which represents also the purchase of a lease of "excellent premises in the centre of Cardiff." But it is stated that, as a matter of fact, the premises are very unsuitable; so that, after all, the price may be distinctly high. Mr. Hicks, the head of the firm, who will probably be depended on to manage the company, is a retail druggist, and there is no proof that he knows anything about the work of a manufacturing chemist. Again, the memorandum of association mentions as one of the objects of the company the establishment of retail branches for selling drugs. How will this please the company's retail customers?

NEW COMPANY.

THE DEVORAN ARSENIC AND CHEMICAL WORKS (LIMITED).—Capital, 30,000£. in 1£. shares. Object, to acquire certain leases of properties and works situate at Bissol and Devoran, in the parish of Keor, Cornwall. The first subscribers are: A. Baily, J.P., Glastonbury; L. Deverell, 73 Cheapside, E.C.; G. Ridley, 6 Great Winchester Street; F. Pickford, 90 Queen Street; S. Austin, 19 Albert Terrace, Stamford Hill; A. Caillat, 1 Woodley Terrace, Tottenham; W. Smith, Great Winchester Street, E.C. There shall not be less than three nor more than seven directors, the first to be appointed by the subscribers to the memorandum of association. Qualification, 50 shares. Remuneration, 500£. per annum, and further 10 per cent. on dividends of 10 per cent. ratably, according to their attendance at board meetings.

At the last meeting of the Royal Society (June 6) a paper "On the Occurrence of Skatole in the Vegetable Kingdom," by Professor W. R. Dunstan, was communicated.

TRADE-MARKS APPLIED FOR.

THE *Trade Marks Journal* publishes the following notice:—"Any person who has good grounds of objection to the registration of any of the following marks may, at any time within two months of the date of this journal, give notice in duplicate, at the Patent Office, in the form 'J,' in the second schedule to the Trade Marks Rules, 1883, of opposition to such registration." All communications to be addressed to H. Reader Lack Esq., Comptroller General, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," May 29, 1889.

- "SAMSON'S OILS" and other wording on label; for a remedy for horses, cattle, &c. By R. H. Shaw, M.P.S., Oaken-gates. 84,846.
- Device (two horses' heads and monogram); for veterinary embrocation. By the Agricultural Chemical Company, 52 Carlton Road, Southampton. 85,648.
- "THIOCAMF" and Greek lettering on label; for a disinfectant compound. By J. Emerson Reynolds, M.D., 70 Morehampton Road, Dublin. 86,736.
- "SOZOIODOL" ; for diiodoparaphenol sulphonic acid. By B. Lagermann and Dr. E. Astermayer, trading as "H. Trommsdorff," Erfurt. 82,513.
- "THE CHILDREN'S OWN" on scroll pulled by two children; for medicines. By R. W. Stevenson, chemist, Derby. 85,819.
- "FINLAY'S SOAP" ; for chemical substances, Class 3. By A. Finlay, Ann Street, Belfast. 85,972. Also "SAINT PATRICK'S" ; for candles, soap, perfumery, &c. 85,969-70.
- "FOAMOZONE" ; for a medicinal preparation. By Wright Bros., New Cross Street, Halifax. 86,400.
- Figures of a cross and an anchor (crossed); for articles in Class 3, including ointments. By Theodor Vasmer, trading as "T. Vasmer & Co.," 65 Fenchurch Street, E.C. 86,622.
- Figure of a sick man sitting in a chair; for pills. By Prout & Harsant, 229 Strand, W.C. 87,048.
- "WESTON'S INDIAN MIRACLE" ; for preparation for the cure of toothache. By H. Weston, chemist and druggist, Ramsgate. 87,235.
- Figure of a lady's left hand, holding a cake of Pears' soap; for common and perfumed soaps. By A. & F. Pears, Great Russell Street, W.C. 81,041-2.
- "PRICE'S ROYAL CASTLE," and other wording, on fancy label; for candles, night lights, &c. By Price's Patent Candle Company (Limited), 31 Threadneedle Street, E.C., and elsewhere. 86,025.
- "DARBY AND JOAN," and figure of an old couple, on label; for goods in Classes 47 and 48. By Kearley & Tonge, Mitre Square, E.C. 87,148-9.
- "TERGOLENE," and monogram; for compositions for bleaching, scouring, &c. By R. Hamilton, 29 St. James's Square, Edinburgh. 87,165.
- "SAVALINE," on label; for a pomade, petroleum jelly, and perfumery. By D. Anthony, chemist and druggist, Cardiff. 81,068.
- "TINTOS," and figure of a mother and child; for perfumery. By Stapley & Smith, 128 London Wall, E.C. 85,421.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," June 5, 1889.

- "Upas" under figure of a tree; for chemical substances, Class 1. By C. T. Holtz & Co., Canning Town, Essex. 86,923.
- "STAINOLEUM" ; for a staining and varnishing compound. By J. Rudman, River Street, Bristol. 87,169.
- "EUCALYPTICIDE," on fancy label; for a compound for the destruction of animal and vegetable life. By J. Allsop and J. Yates, trading as the Eucalyptus Works, Disley. 84,800.

- "RAY'S PILLETES" ; for a medicinal compound. By E. Inchbold, trading as Ray & Co., Inchroyd, Chapeltown Road, Leeds. 82,014.
- "DRUID CURE: AN EXTRACT OF MISTLETOE," round a Druid's head; for medicine. By B. H. Booth, Rowston Hall, Skirlaugh, Hull. 85,530.
- "ORANGE BLOSSOM" ; for unscented medicated soap. By J. Morison & Co., 66 Wilson Street, Glasgow. 84,967. Also "Morison's Orange Blossom Soap" ; for perfumed soap. 85,514.
- "WM. RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER," on fancy label; for a patent medicine. By W. Radam, Austin, Texas, and 5 Chancery Lane, W.C. 85,899.
- "EUREKA" ; for medicated pure wool felt appliances. By V. Wood, 29 Paternoster Square, E.C. 86,327.
- "INDIAN LIVER PILLS," and other wording, on label; for pills. By J. Roulty, 7 Susan's Road, Eastbourne. 87,012.
- "LINTMOS" ; for non-medicated surgical dressings. By Burroughs, Welleome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, E.C. 87,489.
- "CLARKE" ; for food warmers. By S. Clarke, Child's Hill, Hendon. 86,053.
- "THE SILVER CHURN," over figure of a churn; for essence of rennet. By Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., 17 Todd Street, Manchester. 85,798.
- "CAPITINE" ; for a mixture for producing a head upon beer, &c. By J. R. Houghton, 115 Tonge Moore Road, Tonge, Bolton. 87,103.
- "MILLAYENE" ; for perfumery. By C. J. Bloodworth, Turle Road, Tollington Park. 86,778.
- "ELIZABETHIAN" ; for perfumery. By Miles & Ingleton, 15 Stockwell Street, Greenwich, S.E. 86,897.
- "BANNER" ; for furniture polish and other goods in Class 50. By T. W. Woodecock, trading as the Excelsior Polish Company, 32 Millard Road, Kingsland, N. 84,724.
- "DOLIMO LUNA POLISH" on fancy device; for polishing composition. By E. J. Tonks, 56 New Road, Willenhall. 84,762.
- "P. JAMIESON'S BROWN LEATHER POLISH," and "P. JAMIESON'S FURNITURE POLISH," with devices on labels; for the preparations. By P. Jamieson, 8 South College Street, Aberdeen. 86,911-2.
- "JACKSON'S CHINESE DIAMOND CEMENT," and other wording, on fancy label; for diamond cement. By T. Jackson, 43 Great Duncie Street, Strangeways, Manchester. 87,522.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," June 12, 1889.

- "TERRALINE" ; for paints and colours. By J. Nipper, High Street, Axbridge. 81,281.
- Figure of a bridge, with figure of a wooden shoe on it, and a phoenix in the shoe; (2) the same without the phoenix; (3) the same without the shoe and phoenix; for chemical substances (Class 1). By Pontifex & Wood, Shoe Lane, E.C. 86,647, 86,657, 86,667.
- B.L.B., and lion rampant, on shield; for chemical substances (Class 1). By S. Budgett & Son, Charlton Chambers, Bristol. 87,030.
- Figure of nine elms, on oval label; for chemical substances (Class 1). By T. W. Farniloe, Rochester Row, Westminster. 87,356.
- "LITTLE'S ANTIPEST" ; for chemical substances (Class 2). By Morris Little & Co., Doncaster. 86,434. "Little's non-poisonous fluid dip," and other wording, on figure of a drum-tin; for a dip. By same. 87,006.
- "SCOUR CURE," and figures of calves, on label; for a veterinary preparation. By C. E. Harston, chemist, Lincoln. 86,457.
- "NERVE TONINE," and other wording, on label; for a medicine. By M. F. Thompson, 17 Gordon Street, Glasgow. 85,408.

- "GOODEY'S HANTUM SPECIFIC," and monogram; for a neuralgia specific. By G. Goodey, 1 Austin Street, Northampton. 86,685.
- "WHY SUFFER PAIN WHEN S. RIGBY'S OINTMENT WILL REMOVE IT?" designation of depositor, and bedroom scene; for ointment. By S. Rigby, West Kirby. 86,774.
- "HYDRONAPHTHOL"; for chemical substances, Class 3, goods in Classes 4 and 5 (surgical), substances used as food, fermented liquors, and perfumery. By Seabury & Johnson, 46 Jewin Street, E.C. 87,620-5.
- "METHACETINE"; for drugs and medicines. By A. Leonhardt & Co., Mühlheim in Hessen. 87,802.
- "LAROLEO"; for oils, fats, &c. By J. Hargreaves, 11 Mathew Street, Liverpool. 87,519.
- "UJ JÁNOS"; for mineral and aerated waters. By E. Steinkopff, Oakhill Lodge, Hampstead. 86,594.
- "BONTHA"; for a new aerated beverage. By A. M. Davis, trading as May Davis & Co., Esher Street, Westminster. 87,602.
- "GIBSON'S GLAZING LIQUID"; for a liquid laundry preparation. By W. H. Gibson, trading as Gibson Glazerene Company, Brixton, S.E. 73,313.
- Laundry Scene; for oils, soaps, &c. By P. Smith, trading as the Washolene Oil Company, Clayton, near Manchester. 85,786.

Personalities.

DR. QUAIN.—Dr. Quain, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, has been appointed Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

MR. J. CRESSWELL, of the firm of Cresswell & Co., Cawnpore, India, is at present in England on the business of his firm, and will remain here for two or three weeks longer. He may be addressed in respect of agencies, &c., care of Mrs. Shaw, 94 Croxted Road, Dnlwich.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY has conferred the honorary degree of M.A. on Mr. Claridge Druce, pharmaceutical chemist, Oxford, for his distinguished services to the science of botany. Mr. Druce is the author of "The Flora of Oxfordshire," and is as familiar with the flora of many parts of the Continent as with that of England. It is in this subject that he examines on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society.

PROFESSOR REICHENBACH, late director of the Botanical Gardens in Hamburg, whose death occurred recently, was the greatest authority of the world on the subject of orchids, and his advice was constantly sought by cultivators and collectors of these expensive plants. Almost daily, says the *Pharm. Zeitung*, the professor received for identification specimens of orchid flowers from all European countries, especially from England; and it is, therefore, not surprising that he should gradually have gathered together the largest orchid herbarium in the world. Professor Reichenbach was an old-fashioned botanist, contenting himself with a description of flowers such as could be given by an examination of the plant with the naked eye or through a lens. The newer method of dissecting the plant and drawing longitudinal and vertical sections of its flowers he held in perfect detestation, which he emphasised in a singular manner in his will. His herbarium and other collections, botanical library, and instruments are left to the Imperial Court Museum in Vienna on condition that the specimens of preserved orchids and the illustrations of orchids shall remain sealed until twenty-five years after his death, "in order to prevent the inevitable destruction of the valuable collection which would result from the insane botanical examination of orchids now in vogue." If Vienna refuses to accept the legacy under this condition, it is to be offered on the same terms to the Botanical Garden in Upsala (Sweden); and, if necessary, afterwards to Gray's Herbarium at Harvard University, U.S.A., and the Jardin des Plantes in Paris.

WILLS OF DECEASED CHEMISTS.

The will (dated August 1, 1877) of the late Mr. Alfred Broughton, of Leeds, chemist and druggist, who died on December 12, 1888, was proved at Wakefield District Probate Registry, on March 11, 1889, by Mrs. M. W. Broughton, the widow and sole executrix. The testator devises all his real estate to his wife and her heirs for ever. He also bequeaths to her the residue of his personalty, including his stock-in-trade, book debts, &c., together with his furniture, plate, linen, &c. The gross value of the personalty amounted to 205*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

The will (dated November 29, 1886) of the late Mr. E. Brown, pharmaceutical chemist, of Warwick, who died on December 14, 1888, was proved at the Birmingham Probate Registry on February 20, 1889, by Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, the widow and sole executrix. The gross value of the personal estate amounted to 707*l.* 3*s.* The testator devises all his real and bequeaths all his personal property subject to certain charges and incumbrances thereon to his widow for her absolute use and benefit.

The will (dated April 18, 1878) of the late Mr. W. Coleman, of Wolverhampton, chemist and druggist, who died on December 21, 1888, was proved at Lichfield Probate Registry, on April 26, 1889, by Mrs. Coleman, the widow, and Mr. W. E. Coleman, the son, who are the executors. The personal estate amounted to 997*l.* The testator leaves his personal property in trust for the benefit of his widow, with remainder to his children in equal shares. He also gives and devises his messuages in Clarendon Street, and all his other real and leasehold property, to his said widow, directing that upon her death all shall be sold, and the proceeds divided between his children.

The will (dated August 18, 1888) of the late Mr. W. Gilliatt, chemist and druggist, of Boston, who died on October 17, 1888, was proved at Lincoln District Probate Registry on February 27, 1889, by Mrs. Gilliatt, the widow, and Messrs. Charles Gilliatt and Thomas Horry, the executors. The gross value of the personal estate amounted to 4,135*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* The testator leaves his widow an immediate legacy of 100*l.* and his household furniture and effects, and also an annuity of 100*l.* The shop and premises are to be let for the benefit of his son William until he attains the age of 25 years, when they are to become his absolute property. The testator also leaves his said son 600*l.*, chargeable on his estate at Carrington, to be paid on his attaining 25 years. Subject to this charge, the Carrington estate is left for the joint and equal benefit of the testator's daughters, Alice, Nellie, and Sophia. The residue of his property the testator leaves in trust to his executors for the benefit of his family.

The will (dated October 3, 1883) of the late Mr. F. Ibbotson, Wakefield, chemist and druggist, who died on November 16, 1888, has been proved at the Wakefield District Probate Registry. Administration was granted to Mrs. Jane Ibbotson, the widow and executrix, to whom the testator bequeaths all his property absolutely. The gross value of the personalty amounted to 966*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*

The will (dated March 28, 1885), with two codicils, of the late Mr. Robert Perry, chemist and druggist, of Gravesend, who died on December 12, 1888, was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on February 15 by Mrs. Perry, the deceased's widow and executrix. The testator leaves to his widow his furniture, wines, and household effects. After the payment of certain legacies, including 250*l.* each to his sons, Robert, Joseph, Humphrey, and Leonard Hastings, and nineteen guineas to the priest of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Gravesend, the testator leaves the whole of his estate, real and personal, in trust to his executors, Mr. G. M. Arnold, of Gravesend, and the testator's widow, for the benefit of his wife during widowhood, and after her death he directs that 500*l.* shall be paid to two of his daughters who have embraced a religious life, and that the residue shall be divided between his other children. He appoints M. T. Arnold guardian to his infant children, and desires they may be brought up in the Roman Catholic faith. The gross value of the personal estate, including 618*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* goodwill of the business, taken over by Mr. Horatio Perry, amounted to 9,426*l.* 5*s.*, and the net to 8,366*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*

Practical Notes and Formulae.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Drug Clerks' Journal* states that the following is the formula sent to him by J. C. Ayer nearly forty years ago:—

Morphine sulph.	..	..	..	gr. iij.
Vin. antimon.	..	..	..	3iij.
" ipecac.	..	..	..	3iij.
Aceti sanguinaria	..	..	..	3ij.
Syr. pruni virg.	..	..	..	3iij.

Misce.

ANT POISON.

IN India white ants are exterminated by the use of the following compound, which may also be used for common ants. The juice of *aloe vulgaris* is boiled to a thin syrup (1 lb. of Cape aloes in a gallon of water will give a similar liquor), and 6 oz. of pounded camphor added to every gallon of juice; then, having excavated the white-ant hill to a depth of about a foot or two, a quart of the stuff is poured in, taking care to cover as much space as possible; then fill in the excavation, and leave the ants to their fate. The preparation is extensively used in America for destroying various insects, and it is said that coffee-borers and other vermin of that species which attack plants succumb to it marvellously. In these cases it is mixed largely with water, and sprinkled on the leaves of the tree so attacked through a garden-pump or watering-can.

OINTMENTS

are often ordered containing powdered bodies, such as oxide of zinc or tannin, together with liquids, as, for instance, carbolic acid or essential oils. Were it attempted to mix the powders and liquids first, before addition of the fatty base, unmanageable agglutination would occur. The correct method of procedure, according to R. Rother, consists in properly compounding the powder with a portion of the medium, then adding the liquid, and finally the remainder of the fatty vehicle. When alkaloidal salts and tannin are similarly prescribed in connection with fats or viscid fluids, it becomes necessary to merge each powder separately with part of the medium previous to their conjoint incorporation.

SACHET POWDERS.

Lavender:—

	Parts
Lavender flowers	128
Thyme	8
Mint	4
Oil of lavender	1
Cloves	4
Tincture of ambergris	2

New-mown Hay:—

	Parts
Orris root	2,200
Tonka beans	300
Vanilla	3.0
Oil of bitter almonds	1
" rose geranium	12
" rose	3
" bergamot	6
Extract of musk	64

Jockey Club:—

	Parts
Orris	603
Santal	100
Oil of bergamot	16
" rose	1
Extract of musk	32
Extract of civet	16

Violet:—

	Parts
Orris root	450
Rhodium wood	100
Rose leaves	100
Black currant leaves	100
Benzoin	4
Musk pods	8
Oil of bitter of almonds	1

MARKING-INK PENCILS.

IN one of the patents applied for by Mr. J. Hickisson it is stated that Congo and benzo-purpurine are used in the manufacture of marking material. The colouring-matter is made up into a plastic mass by admixture with suitable binders, such as albumen, borax, kaolin, and gum tragacanth. The mixture is moulded into sticks, which are embedded in wood or fitted in a holder. The mordants used may be in solution or made up into tablets to be rubbed on the material. A mixture of two or more of the following compounds may be employed as the mordant:—Pyrogallic acid, sodium aluminate, arsenate, carbonate, chloride, &c., sulphates of iron and copper, alum, borax, tannic acid, &c.

PURE SOLUBLE PRUSSIAN BLUE

is prepared by digesting an excess of Prussian blue paste with a saturated solution of oxalic acid, and filtering. The filtrate, after standing for two months, deposits the pure blue, the liquid itself becoming colourless. The colour is washed with weak alcohol and dried. It now dissolves readily in pure water. The same result is obtained more rapidly by precipitating the oxalic acid solution with 95-per-cent. alcohol, or a concentrated solution of sulphate of soda, and washing the colour with weak alcohol. Tartrate or oxalate of ammonium can take the place of the oxalic acid in the above reactions. On boiling the oxalic acid solutions, ordinary insoluble blue is precipitated.

SALICYLATE OF SODA AND ANTIPYRIN.

FOLLOWING up the experiments of Prudhomme, the results of which were communicated to the Paris Society of Pharmacy, Vigur states that a solution of antipyrin and sodium salicylate does not undergo change, and can be preserved indefinitely. On the other hand, if mixed in powder an oily body is formed, which stains the paper. Whether the antipyrin used is crystalline or amorphous the result is the same. In three hours 1 per cent. of the oily body separates, and it is therefore advisable always to prescribe the substances in solution.

LOTION FOR SUN-BURN.

Citric acid	2 drachms
Pure sulphate of iron	18 grains
Camphor	2 "
Elder flower water	3 oz.

INSEPARABLE SHAVING CREAM.

	Parts
Cream d'amande	30
Oil of almonds	50
Glycerine	150
Rectified spirit	150
Oil of geranium	3.5
" bergamot	3.5
" neroli	3.5
" citronella	3.5
Distilled water	725.0

M. s. a.

—Pharm. Era.

GLYCERATED LANOLIN TOILET-CREAM.

MR. H. F. MEIER gives the following formula (*Druggists' Bulletin*) for a useful preparation:—

Lanolin	1 oz. av.
Solution of cocoanut-oil soap	1 fl. oz.
Glycerine	1 fl. oz.

The ingredients can be incorporated by simply warming in a covered vessel until the lanolin melts, when union results from simple agitation or stirring. Perfume by adding four or five drops of oil of rose or neroli to the pint. The soap solution is made by dissolving 1 part of dry cocoanut-oil soap (in shavings) in 8 parts of water, with aid of heat. The lanolin exists in this compound in an emulsified or finely divided condition, inasmuch that, when the cream is allowed to dry on the hands, and they are then washed with water, the lanolin remains as a fine adherent layer, which replaces the natural fat removed by the previous washing with toilet soaps, and thus restores pliability of the skin. As an application for chapped hands, lips or face, this cream is excellent. It may also be used as a vehicle for medicinal substances which are to be applied to the skin.

Medical Gleanings.

CAMPHORIC ACID.

THIS acid is coming into use as a topical application in acute angina, acute and sub-acute pharyngo-laryngitis and trachitis, acute bronchitis, and cystitis. It is said to be a mild, non-irritant antiseptic.

FACIAL NEURALGIA.

AN AMERICAN PHYSICIAN states that for the relief of facial neuralgia ergot injected hypodermically is incomparably superior to either aconite or gelsemium. Generally one injection of 8 minims of the fluid extract into the temple, as near the seat of pain as convenient, relieves it permanently.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

DR. G. B. BEALE, of Tottenham, writes regarding the treatment of a case of pneumonia, temperature 104°. He saw the man at 5 P.M. on the first day, and ordered liq. ammon. acet., ʒvj.; tinct. camph. co., ℥40, every four hours. On the second day at noon the temperature was 100°, and on the morning of the third day normal. Could antipyrin have done much more in forty-two hours?

STRYCHNINE IN DIPSOMANIA.

THE use of strychnine in dipsomania is not valueless after all. Dr. Fred W. Allwright, of Brighton, writing to the *Lancet*, says he has cured five males and four females with it, the treatment extending from nine to twenty-one days. The method consists of the hypodermic injection of strychnine—1 grain dissolved in 200 drops of water; of this, 5 minims are injected once in twenty-four hours. At the same time hygienic (massage, baths, &c.) and moral influences (temperance surroundings, &c.) are brought to bear upon the patient.

CERIUM OXALATE AS A REMEDY.

CONTINENTAL physicians appear to have discovered lately that cerium oxalate has proved a useful sedative in sickness, hysteria, and an astringent in gastro-intestinal catarrh. It exerts a peculiarly sedative action on the sympathetic nerves. No ill effects were observed from its use, even when doses as large as 20 grains were repeated several times a day. Dr. Gardner, of New York, has pronounced it the best specific against sea-sickness that has so far been made known. Had Sir J. Y. Simpson been alive he could probably have told something more about the uses of the salt.

OIDTMANN'S PURGATIVE.

DR. SAMUEL BENTON speaks highly of the use of Oidtmann's purgative as a remedy for habitual constipation, and states that the preparation contains—

Glycerin	3j.
Succi limonis	3ss.
Succi rhamni frangulæ	3ss.

with a diminutive quantity of alcohol and acetic acid (1 in 800). He has given the medicine an extensive trial, and has found it by micro-injection a most gentle and unirritating means of emptying the rectum.

SALOL AS A SURGICAL DRESSING.

AT a recent meeting of the Hunterian Society Mr. Corner brought under notice a series of cases illustrative of the antiseptic power of salol as a dressing for wounds, after the part had been rendered aseptic by a 1-in-20 solution of carbolic acid. He did not claim for it greater power than iodoform, and probably other antiseptics, but it had advantage over some. Salol, he said, possesses a pleasant aromatic odour, can be used freely without fear of irritation or poisoning, is absorbent of moisture, which drying forms a hard but friable covering. It will prevent putrefaction, but it will not destroy it when once established. It has been used for several years at the Poplar Hospital, and with excellent results, in compound fractures and dislocations; also as a dressing in amputations, minor and major, and in compound comminuted and depressed fractures of the skull.

ADHATODA VASICA.

DR. H. H. RUSBY informs the *Therapeutic Gazette* that this Indian drug seems to be exceptionally worthy of investigation as to its power to destroy bacteria in the human system. It has been found harmless to the dog in 15-gramme doses, but fatal to flies, fleas, mosquitoes, leeches, the pupæ of aquatic insects, and even to frogs. In the vegetable kingdom it is harmless as applied to the higher orders, but immediately fatal to various classes of submerged and floating aquatics, to mould, &c. It has been proposed to try it in diphtheria, and the most promising method of application would seem to be in connection with, or following the application of, pepsin to the membranes, supplemented by its internal administration.

HEADACHES.

DR. NEWTON PITT, of Guy's Hospital, read a paper recently on this subject, of which the following is the substance:—Hemicrania.—Origin in the cells of the cerebral cortex.—Treated by taking thoughts from centre of headache. Cold baths to be administered summer and winter. For attacks, antipyrin, gr. x.; sp. ammon. arom., ℥xv.; or acid. hydrobromic. dil., ℥xv., t.d.s. Frontal Headache.—Origin: insufficient exercise, insufficient food, insufficient rest.—Treatment: rest, medicines as above, followed up with tr. nucis vomic. and acid. nitro-mur. dil.; change of air.—Constant Headache.—Treatment: ext. cannabis indica, gr. ¼ to ½ gr. in pill, t.d.s.; tonics. Electric current used frequently.—*Hospital Gazette*.

A NEW MYDRIATIC.

BAMBERGER AND MÜLLER (*Berichte*) have prepared from hydronaphthylamine a compound which promises to prove a powerful mydriatic, bearing the systematic name of tetra-hydro-beta naphthylamine, and having the formula $C_{10}H_7H_4NH_2$. According to Professor Filhene, of Breslau, the installation of a small quantity of a 5-per-cent. solution causes the dilatation of the pupil of the eye treated only, though after absorption of a minute quantity both eyes become affected. The dilatation is greater than that produced by atropine. This compound is said to act as a mydriatic by stimulating the nerve-endings instead of by paralysing the muscles of contraction as does atropine.

FOWLER'S METHOD FOR THE ESTIMATION OF UREA.

THIS process is of American origin, and depends on the loss of specific gravity after the decomposition of the urea by the addition of liquor sodæ chlorinatæ to the urine. An ounce of the latter is taken, its specific gravity accurately noted, and to it are added 7 oz. of liquor sodæ chlorinatæ of known specific gravity. After two or three hours the specific gravity of the mixture is taken; deduct this from the mean specific gravity of the mixture, and multiply the remainder by 0.77, which will give the percentage of urea. For example:—

Sp. gr. urine	=1020 × 1 vol. = 1020
" " Liq. sod. chlorin.	=1025 × 7 = 7175
1020 + 7175 = 8195 ÷ 8 = 1024 = mean sp. gr.	
1024 - 1022 (sp. gr. after mixing) = 2	
2 × 0.77 = 1.54 per cent. of urea.	

SULPHONAL AS A HYPNOTIC.

DR. MACNAUGHTON JONES gives a favourable report on the new drug in the *Medical Press*. It is superior, he says, to paraldehyde and urethane in most cases, and better than chloral and combinations of chloral and the bromides. He has repeated it night after night for weeks, in a case of intractable head neuralgia, without any injurious consequences. Cases now and then do occur in which it fails—perhaps because the primary dose was not sufficient. The cases, however, of all others in which sulphonal is a boon are those of insomnia arising from nerve strain, worry, nervous headache, wakefulness or watchfulness. Dr. Jones generally commences with a dose of 25 to 30 grains, to be given when the patient is settled for sleep, say, at 10 P.M., and if that does not cause sleep before 12.30 to 1 A.M. he repeats the dose. Frequently the second draught has to be taken in order to secure sleep. He has nothing new to say regarding the pharmacy of its administration.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE PHARMACY LAW OF RUSSIA is receiving the attention of the Government, and a project has been prepared which will require that every chemist shall spend eight terms at a university, thus giving a Master in Pharmacy an education and status equal to that of a Doctor of Medicine. The regulations and privileges will belong to both sexes equally.

A SINGULAR CASE OF CHLORODYNE-POISONING is reported from New South Wales. A Mrs. Burgess, residing at Dungag, had twins, which she was suckling. She took a dose of chlorodyne at night, and suckled the twins afterwards. In the morning they showed signs of narcotic poisoning, and died during the day. Medical evidence showed death resulted from the effects of chlorodyne, but no blame was attached to the mother.

It is reported that the establishment of the Verein Chemischer Fabriken at Waldhof, near Mannheim, which has hitherto been employed as an aniline-dye works, has been leased by the firm of Weyl & Co., of Lindenhof, and will be turned into a picric-acid manufactory. Up to the present time this acid, which is largely used in the manufacture of the new smokeless gunpowder, has been made in Germany almost exclusively as a bye-product.

POISONOUS CREAM OF TARTAR.—An artillery soldier in Florence was seized by sudden illness after partaking of some cream of tartar which he had purchased at a drug-store. Taken to the military hospital, serious symptoms of poisoning were discovered, but by timely treatment the life of the patient was saved. An examination of the cream of tartar showed it to contain a large percentage of tartar emetic. The druggist who had offered the drug for sale has been arrested.

THE Government of the South American Republic of Uruguay has issued an order prohibiting pharmacists from accepting any public or private office which would be incompatible with their constant presence in their business establishments. Only those filling a professorship at the university or any other official educational post are exempt. A fine of 100 pesos, or, in case of repetition of the offence, six months' suspension from the exercise of pharmacy, are the penalties for infringing this law.

THERE are no fewer than 1,300 mineral springs now being worked in France. Of these 142 are in the Puy-de-Dôme, 126 in the Ardèche, 100 in the Pyrenees-Orientales, and a good many in the Vosges, Ariège, and Hautes-Pyrenees. There are, however, only 179 "authorised," or licensed, springs, which are estimated to yield an aggregate of 680,000 hectolitres of water every twenty-four hours. The 225 hydrotherapeutic baths in France treat 221,000 patients annually, and their total receipts are over 15,500,000 francs.

THE Swiss Pharmacopœia Revision Commission assembled for the first time, in Berne, on May 2 last, under the presidency of Professor Schür. The order of the drugs in the new Pharmacopœia will be according to the nature of the parts used, and a large number of new forms of medicine, such as fluid extracts, normal tinctures, &c., will be incorporated. The following are the members of the commission:—Three pharmacists, Professors Schür and Weber, of Zurich, and Buttin, of Lausanne; two medical men, Professors Prévost, of Geneva, and Massini, of Basle; one chemist, Professor Brunner, of Lausanne; and one veterinary surgeon, Professor Berdez, of Berne.

FLORIDA FLOWER FARMS.—A correspondent at Fort Meade, Florida, U.S.A., writes:—Raising flowers for the manufacture of perfumery is an industry that is just getting a foothold in the South, and now it is claimed that attar of rose can be made in Florida with as much success as in the gardens of Bulgaria. The two varieties of roses grown are the musk and damask. On the southern slopes of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and in parts of Florida, these varieties flourish abundantly, and it is claimed that eighteen acres well managed will yield \$40,000 per annum. The other flowers that are used for distillation, such as the jasmine, violets, lilies, and jonquils, are hardy here and yield rich harvests of flowers to a generous cultivation. The only question of making the perfumer's art a leading industry in

Florida is that of capital, and this seems about to be furnished in the near future. A representative of a large northern house has been prospecting around and experimenting with the flowers. He expressed himself as being well pleased with the success of his work, and a factory for the distillation of the flowers will shortly be erected somewhere in the South as a result of his visit.

PHARMACY IN HOLLAND.—Pharmacy does not seem to be flourishing in Holland, if we may judge by the annual report of the Board of Medical Supervision, under the care of which body pharmacies are placed in that country. On December 31, 1887, there were in the kingdom of the Netherlands 611 pharmacies and 96 druggists' shops, a total of 707, against 626 pharmacies and 101 druggists' shops (total, 727) the year before. At the end of 1867, when the number of chemists' shops was first officially ascertained, there were 858 pharmacies and 178 druggists' shops, a total of 1,036. The decrease in twenty years' time has, therefore, been about 30 per cent., while the population of the country has increased by at least 20 per cent. during the same period. In addition to the proprietors of the pharmacies there were engaged in the Dutch pharmacies, at the end of 1887, 668 assistants and apprentices, including 221, or about one-third, females. Nearly all pharmacies were officially inspected at least once during the year, the result being exceedingly favourable, as, out of 571 shops, only seven were found insufficiently or badly equipped, while, as regards the quality of the drugs, out of 757 cases inspected, only 32 were reported as insufficient or bad.

PHARMACY IN BULGARIA.—The Austrian journals are paying special attention just now to pharmaceutical affairs in Bulgaria, which seems to be a kind of happy hunting-ground for crowded-out pharmacists from the dual monarchy. Some months ago we published some particulars concerning the condition of pharmacy in the Bulgarian principality, and we now add to the particulars then given some details gathered from recent issues of the journal of the Austrian *Apotheke-Verein* and the *Pharmaceutische Post*. Bulgaria is divided into departments, which are subdivided into districts. In most of the departmental capitals, towns of 9,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, but including, very often, an administrative area of 60,000 to 70,000 inhabitants, there is generally only one pharmacy, which might be supposed to do a splendid trade, and would do so but for the fact that the illegal exercise of the craft—in spite of the stringency of the laws which are supposed to protect the legitimate professors of the art—is almost openly practised throughout the country by itinerant hawkers, quacks, and priests. The establishment of pharmacies is only allowed by special concession, and they are subject to a sanitary council at Sophia (the capital), composed of several members, including a chemist and a veterinary surgeon. Nominally there should be a pharmacy for every 8,000 inhabitants. Every Bulgarian citizen who has passed the necessary examinations is entitled to compete for a concession, but foreigners are only allowed to do so when they can show that they have been qualified in their own country, and after having passed a formal examination in Bulgaria. At least twice a year every pharmacy is officially inspected by the authorities and subjected to a close examination, which also extends over the books, as there is an official scale of charges for prescriptions which may not be exceeded. The original of every prescription is kept by the pharmacist, who gives his customer a copy stamped with his designation and bearing the price charged, which price is also inscribed upon the original and the same number given to both. At present the Russian Pharmacopœia is used in Bulgaria, but a native Pharmacopœia is in contemplation. There is no pharmaceutical society or organisation of any kind among pharmacists. A society which was started about five years ago expired after three months. The formal examination which is obligatory for foreigners desirous of establishing business in Bulgaria embraces pharmacology, analysis, organic and inorganic chemistry. The fee is very high, 40%, half of which is refunded in case of failure. Every foreigner establishing business in Bulgaria is required to sign a declaration placing him under the Bulgarian pharmacy law, and to keep at least two apprentices of Bulgarian nationality. The assistants are nearly all foreigners. They generally receive from 2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* per month indoors.

Trade Report.

Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., June 13.

BUSINESS has been more or less of a holiday character this week, and it does not seem likely that for the next few days the spirit of the Mincing Lane markets will much improve. In chemicals the only important feature of the market is the further advance in quicksilver and the consequent rise in mercurials. Camphor, too, is still tending upwards, and tartaric and citric acids are very firm indeed; but quinine is sicker than ever, and the price of caffeine has also been reduced. In drugs there is not much news. Star-anise oil is said to be dearer, and for saffron very high prices are asked. Copaiba and Tolu balsams are rather weaker, and the cinchona auctions at Amsterdam have resulted in some decline as compared with the preceding ones. In the outside markets we have to report a rather important advance in shellac. Gambier is also dearer, and so are linseed and petroleum oils, and pimento. Cochin ginger, white and black pepper, cotton-seed oil, and turpentine are lower in price.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS for May are of a character rather favourable than otherwise, though not, perhaps, quite so encouraging as appears on the surface. Our imports from abroad have been 34,802,437*l.*, against 30,370,775*l.* in May, 1888, an increase of about 14 per cent., which is spread over all classes of goods except metals and oils. Our exports have advanced from 19,276,225*l.* to 20,335,738*l.*, or say 5½ per cent., the largest increases being in chemicals, metal goods, and raw materials. The exports of foreign goods have fallen from 7,147,199*l.* to 6,731,537*l.*

THE PROPOSED NEW RAILWAY RATES.—The time for lodging objections against the above having now expired, the Board of Trade have sent round circular letters to all objectors as well as to the railway companies concerned, in which they point out the desirability of endeavouring to come to an amicable understanding upon such of the points at issue as refer to matters of detail, such as those arising out of classification or relating to other interests touching the objector individually. As regards objections on principle, such as the allowance of station and service terminals, short distance charges, and maximum rates by passenger trains, the Board recognise that they alone are competent to deal with these objections, because there is no controlling authority representing the objectors with which negotiations could be conducted. The railway companies are invited to send authorised representatives to the localities of the different objectors to try to effect an agreement, the result of the negotiations to be communicated to the Board before August 1 next. All differences not settled on that date will be arbitrated upon by the Board.]

JAVA CINCHONA PLANTING.—Judging by their annual reports and balance sheets, a good many of the Java cinchona plantations have been doing pretty well last year, and do not at all appear to regard the commercial position of their product as desperate. The Soekanegara Company announce that in 1888 they have made a sufficiently large profit to cover the loss of the previous year, and to leave a fair residue. The uprooting of oleifinalis trees in the gardens of the company is being continued, and the vacant places are being filled with the richer ledger trees—the average sulphate of quinine equivalent of the ledger stem bark from the company's gardens having been 6.91 per cent. last year. The whole of the product of the company in 1888 has been sold to the Brunswick Quinine Works,

at an average price for the equivalent of quinine sulphate in the bark of 18 13*l.* per kilo., or 10¼*d.* per oz. The Melattie Company, which last year harvested a bark averaging 3.85 per cent. quinine sulphate, gives some particulars of the cost of production of this bark, from which it appears that the bark has cost for rent and taxes of soil, harvesting, curing, packing, freight to Holland, and sale expenses there, 41.81 cents per kilo. (= 3¼*d.* per lb.). The average net sale price was 65.97 cents (= 5¼*d.* per lb.), leaving a profit of 24.16 cents (= 2½*d.* per lb.), or about 57 per cent. on the cost price. The company's report states that at a unit of 1½*d.* per lb. (8½ cents) all barks analysing over 1½ per cent. quinine sulphate can be harvested at a profit. On the Melattie estate also the poorer trees are being steadily replaced by richer plants. A dividend of 9 per cent. was declared by this company.

ACID (CITRIC) very firm, and tending higher. On the spot 1*s.* 4½*d.* per lb. is asked, and for forward delivery 1*s.* 4¾*d.* per lb.

ACID (TARTARIC).—A fair business is reported at 1*s.* 3¼*d.* for English, and about 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb. for foreign.

AMMONIA SALTS.—Carbonate unaltered. *Salammoniac* firm, and selling, as before, at 36*s.* for first, and 34*s.* per cwt. for second quality. Sulphate easier all round, 12*l.* for Beekton, and 24-per-cent. grey London, and 11*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Hull and Leith.

ANISE.—Star-anise is quoted in China cablegrams at 88*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. "c.i.f." terms, prompt steamer shipment.

BALSAMS.—The arrivals of *Copaiba* balsam in New York still remain large, but there is a ready sale at a slight reduction. Good Maranham quotes at 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb. "c.i.f." *Tolu* in large supply in New York, and tending lower.

BLEACHING POWDER very flat, and rather pressed for sale. London, 7*l.* 10*s.* nominally; Tyne, 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 7*l.*

CAFFEINE.—The English makers have lowered their price for *Citrate* to 8*s.* per lb., and that of the different salts in proportion.

CAMPHOR.—We hear that more money has been paid for *Crude*, viz. 102*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for 150 tubs Japan on the spot, but that report we have not been able to confirm. As regards *Refined* camphor, both the English makers and the foreign agents report a very brisk demand, with sales on the basis of 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb. for bells in wholesale quantities, say 10 cwt. at least.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—We do not hear of any business, but the quotation still remains 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb. on the spot for good genuine bark.

CINCHONA.—The market remains very quiet in anticipation of next week's auctions. There was a rumour on 'Change to-day that the Amsterdam sales had resulted in a decided decline, the unit having been 6½*d.*, but our correspondent puts it slightly higher. The total landings of cinchona bark in London since our last report have been 499 packages. Up to the present the auctions which are to be held next Tuesday are announced to include a total of 1,720 packages—viz., 940 Ceylon, 315 East Indian, 425 South American, and 40 Java.

COCA LEAVES.—It is reported from Lima that *Huanoco* leaves are becoming so scarce there that the cocaine makers are turning to *Truxillo* leaves for raw material, and higher prices are therefore expected for the latter.

COPPER (SULPHATE).—On the spot the article is still very scarce at 27*l.*, but for forward delivery a few months ahead it may be had at 23*l.*

CREAM OF TARTAR is a dull market, at about 94*s.* 6*d.* to 95*s.* per cwt. for first French crystals.

CUBEBS.—Sixty-five packages have been landed this week from Singapore.

GALLS.—China galls on the spot remain rather quiet, at 63*s.* to 64*s.* per cwt., while for June-July shipment 58*s.* c.i.f. is said to have been paid last. Cablegrams from Hong Kong, received here a few days ago, report considerable excitement on that market, where large purchases are being made, it is said, by speculators in other Chinese ports. Mail reports describe the Shanghai market as decidedly firm, one native holder having almost cornered the supply.

GAMBIER is again higher in price this week, a considerable business being reported in *Block* at prices advancing to 28s. 6d. on the spot, 23s. 3d. landing, 27s. 3d. May-June, and the same price for June-July shipment.

GINGER (PRESERVED).—If we may believe cablegrams from Hong Kong it is not impossible that higher prices may be seen for this article, of which the out-turn is reported to be small this year.

GLYCERINE.—Unaltered in price since last week, but a comparatively new maker is trying to push his brand by underselling the others.

GUM ARABIC.—The market for all sorts of gums is exceedingly quiet. *White Mogador* gum, for which 6l. 10s. was paid the other day, is now held at 7l. per cwt. A report from Bordeaux states that the demand for *Senegal* gum remains very languid there. For the present quotations are entirely nominal, as the owners of the gum have paid high prices for it, and are not willing to accept such large reductions as they would have to submit to were they to sell by force.

GUM ASAFOETIDA.—For the drug sales on June 11, 300 cases are advertised.

HONEY.—The Californian crop this summer, for which quotations are expected in July, is expected to be a better quality and larger in quantity than last year's.

INSECT FLOWERS.—Prices are steady, and the Trieste market may soon be cleared entirely of old crop flowers.

IODINE unchanged at 9d. per oz for *Crude iodine*, and from 11s. 6d. to 11s. 9d. for *Potassium iodide*, according to quantity. The exports of iodine from the South American West Coast have been as follows:—

		To Europe	To U.S.	Total
1888	..	Kilos 63,371	18,159	81,530
1887	..	„ 51,236	28,671	79,907

The Chilean producers calculate that the old stocks in Europe will be exhausted by the end of this year, and are said to be considering the question of the prolongation of their convention, which has worked to their great profit, and is timed to expire at the close of the year.

IPECACUANHA lifeless, pending the coming drug sales. The holders, however, still require, they say, 7s. 6d. per lb.

MERCURIALS have all been advanced 1d. per lb. owing to the rise in quicksilver, and now stand on the basis of 3s. 5d. per lb. for *Calomel*.

OIL (OLIVE) remains dull at 34l. for *Spanish*, 33l. 15s. to 34l. for *Sicilian*, and 31l. to 31l. 10s. for *Mogadore* oil. In the south of France the market is exceedingly active, and the pressing of the olives is proceeding vigorously; the extra qualities are said to have become somewhat scarcer.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—*Star-anise* is decidedly firmer. We hear of sales at 6s. per lb., but the importers now require more money, and talk of 6s. 2d. per lb. American *Peppermint* dull and lifeless at 12s. 9d. per lb. for H.G.H. brand.

OPIUM.—In London the market is virtually unchanged. Smyrna reports, dated May 31, state the demand is confined to the two qualities of fair Karahissar and tale quale, in which a rather lively trade has been done, partly for speculative purposes. Fine qualities had not been in demand, and the market closed quieter, with more favourable reports from the interior as to the growing crop, and if the weather remains as good, the yield is expected to exceed 6,000 cases. In the Salonica district the gathering of the crop has been delayed by heavy rains.

QUICKSILVER.—The price in first hands remained unchanged at 8l. 15s. until Wednesday, when the principal importers sold a large quantity at that figure, and subsequently put up their price to 9l., which they now ask. Second-hand holders meanwhile had been creeping up gradually, and to-day they are said to have done business to a fair extent at 8l. 16s. per bottle.

QUININE has been very dull during the week, and there are said to be sellers now of *B & S* and *Brunswick* bulk quinine at 11½d. per oz. The makers do not report any business of importance since the holidays. *Howard's* brand is quoted at

1s. 6d. for vials, and 1s. 4d. for bulk nominally; *Pelletier's*, in vials, 1s. 6d. per oz.

SAFFRON.—Firm and dear. The finest Valencia saffron is quoted at 62s. 6d. per lb.

SHELLAC.—The market has been advancing steadily since our last report, and a rather large business has taken place at figures closing from 2s. to 4s. dearer for the week on TN second orange according to position. To-day's "ring" was again largely attended and closed as follows:—

		June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Orange TN, sellers	.. ..	71/	72/	200 at	100 at
„ buyers	.. ..	69/	70/	72/	72/6
Garnet AC, sellers	.. ..	56/	56/	100 at	58/
„ buyers	.. ..	54/	54/6	56/	56/6

The reports from Calcutta remain bullish, one, dated May 18, stating that "the market remains unchanged, and sellers show no disposition to give way in prices. Reports of the shortness of the Bysakhi crop are confirmed from all sides, while the imports of the raw material into the manufacturing centres up to date are nil. Such a state of things has never before been experienced by manufacturers, who have generally by this time laid in supplies. Factories in Mirzapore are also closing, while others, again, are only working half power. The arrivals also in Calcutta are daily falling off."

SPICES.—No auctions have been held this week, and in the private market most articles are dull, and some easier. *Cassia buds* are quoted by cable from China at 45s. 6d. c.i.f. terms, steamer shipment. *Cassia lignea*.—Our market is flat and dull. *Chillies* are quoted at 31s. for fair Zanzibar. *Cloves* selling at 7½d. for fair Zanzibar, and 7½d. to 7½d. for July-September shipment. *Cochin Ginger* has been sold privately below the last auction rates. African quoted at 20s. in Liverpool. *Nutmegs* slow of sale. *Black pepper* quiet and lower; Singapore on the spot, 6½d. to 6½d.; June-August, 6½d., sellers; *White pepper* also dull and lower; Singapore, spot, 10½d.; July-August, 10d. Penang, spot, 8½d.; July-August, 8½d.; and afterwards June-August sold at 8½d. *Pimento* firmer. *Tamarinds*.—The new West Indian crop is still coming in. Barbadoes have been done at 14s., Antigua at 9s. per cwt.

THE AMSTERDAM CINCHONA AUCTIONS.

(Telegram from our Correspondent.)

AMSTERDAM, Thursday.

Of the cinchona offered by auction to-day, particulars of which were given in our last issue, 2,051 were sold, at an average unit price of about 7 cents per ½ kilo. (= 1½d. per lb.). Manufacturers' bark, in quill, broken quills, chips, and shavings, sold at 10 to 68 cents (= 1½d. to 1s. per lb.); root, at 10 to 18 cents (= 1½d. to 3½d.). Druggists' barks in quills, broken quills, &c., brought from 7 to 50 cents (= 1½d. to 9d.), and root, from 7 to 54 cents, or 1½d. to 9½d. per lb. The principal buyers in order of precedence were the Amsterdam Cinchona Works, the Brunswick Factory, and the Auerbach Factory. The result of the auction shows some decline on the last auction rates.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON contribute 105l. towards the Lord Mayor's Patriotic Volunteer Fund. Mr. J. J. Fellows, the Agent-General for New Brunswick, and proprietor of Fellows's Syrup, contributes a similar amount.

MESSRS. WILSON & Co., of St. Helens, the makers of the popular "Sticky fly papers," have found it necessary to take larger premises for their factory, and have therefore removed to Liverpool, 62 Parr Street.

IN mentioning "Beeccham's Illustrated Holiday Number" (1d.) last week we omitted to state that every purchaser is insured against accidents for three months. The book is published by Messrs. F. J. Lambert & Co., 18 Bouverie Street, E.C.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

Always send your proper name and address: we do not publish them unless you wish: if you do not, please use a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Write on one side of the paper only; and devote a separate piece of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.

If you send us newspapers, please mark what you wish us to read.

Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest: we shall do our best to reply.

Before writing for formulæ consult the last volume, if you have it.

Letters, queries, &c. will be attended to in the order received.

Sal Volatile.

SIR,—My experience with this article is that the public prefer the stronger and more aromatic form to that of the B.P. On going into business I kept bravely to the latter, and found, to my annoyance, that my customers left me for those who would sell the other spirit. Then I gave in, relegated the B.P. to the dispensing department, and my sales increased remarkably. Of course I am cautious, and frequently explain the difference, giving my clients the option.

Yours truly,
HEDER.

The Men Who Won't Take a Hint.

SIR,—I have watched the election of the Council and the subsequent proceedings of the elect with fluctuating feelings. For something like twenty-three years I have been connected with the Society—first as student, then as associate, and latterly, for ten years, as associate in business. During these years my faith in the Society has waxed and waned, and flickered and flared, as occasion arose; and I have nursed its precarious flame with a passionate fidelity to the memory of my first enthusiasm when Mr. Elias Bremridge informed me that I had passed the Preliminary, and was eligible for enrolment upon the books of that august institution. Alas! sir, "Lost are the loves of the long ago!" In the April of this year, in response to a reminder that my subscription was due, I notified the registrar that I should subscribe no more. Faith had long been dead, Hope next followed, and, these being gone, Charity also expired. Why should I pay for palatial halls and a high-flying policy that means extinction for me? But when Mr. Carteighe came out at the foot of the poll I began to think that I had been precipitate. Regret, remorse awoke in my breast. I had run away just as the tide of battle was turning. The victory would yet be won, but I uncrowned. I was disquieted in vain. Mr. Carteighe has arisen, like a phoenix, from his ashes, and sits once more in the chair and upon the Council. The curriculum policy "holds the field"; new palaces will rise to adorn the Square; and I—have saved twenty-one shillings per annum. Like another of your correspondents, I say *verb. sap.*

Yours, &c.,

June 10.

DISILLUSIONED. (67/3.)

Glasgow Wine Licences.

SIR,—I regret to find your report on the contents of my letter is not of the nature I intended. What I meant your subscribers and correspondents to understand was that Messrs. Frazer & Green never held a licence from the magistrates, but sold on a dealer's licence. The other wholesale houses mentioned do hold a magistrate's licence, which licence gives them power to retail if they wish. But I still want the names of the two houses who hold a licence such as I applied for.

7 Caprera Place,
Glasgow.

Yours respectfully,
WALTER SLOAN GALBRAITH.

Coloured Fires.

SIR,—I noticed in one of your late numbers some recipes for the above, which you published without giving your usual caution as to their danger. The compositions with powdered shellac are always safe, and are sufficiently good and cheap for ordinary use. I always fear that our juniors will do themselves and us serious harm by trying their 'prentice hands on these dangerous compounds.

Yours truly,

HEDER.

A Protest.

[The subjoined refers to a long letter, to which we made brief allusion last week.]

SIR,—I do not see why you should have garbled, geyed, and mutilated my letter to suit some other person's views. I did not say that the Pharmaceutical Council were responsible for the shortcomings of society in general; but I do say that they are responsible for their own apathy and indifference to the dishonest treatment and infamous abuses under which the retail chemist is suffering. If you are averse to offending the offenders others are not, and if some course should be taken eventually by which some persons will be sent howling to their grandmother—the law—for redress, the scandal will be effectually published.

Yours obediently,

TARTAR EMETIC. (67/28.)

Competition in the West.

SIR,—As an agricultural chemist I admire the spirit of Messrs. Elliman in raising their prices. Let all the great proprietors follow their example. Our patent-medicine men can bring in a fortune. I always hold out for the prices affixed by the proprietors, and in nine cases out of ten I get them, although all the rest of the fraternity here seem to have been giving their drugs away. Fancy in a little town like Stroud two men within a few doors of each other selling camphor at 11d. a half pound, putting up 8-oz. mixtures for 1s., 11d. if you bring the bottle, Allcock's plasters 8d., a 2-oz. stoppered bottle of sal volatile with a label on "Advertised price 1s., cash price 11d."—and this from a local secretary of the Society.

Thank you, Messrs. Elliman; I shall make a good show of your liniments and sell them as I always have done at 2s. For four years and a half I have smiled at Jones and Robinson here doing their "cash prices." On Saturday last I took 4l. 6s. (a poor day as Saturdays go), besides booking, and only three things were sold at less than the advertised prices—Eno's 2s. 3d., two of Beecham's at 10½d., all the rest full prices, as twenty years ago.

"How is this?" some will say; because I command my customers: I do not allow my customers to command me. If you will devote me a space in your valuable journal when time permits I will send you a pleasing article on trade in the West, how I found it, and how I overcame "cutting shops."

Yours,

A CONTRIBUTOR, BUT NOT A PENNY-ANGLER.

The Late W. H. Cole.

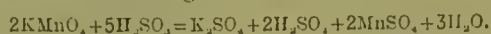
SIR,—In your obituary notice of the above no mention is made of his having joined, in "the forties," the late Matthew Husband, of Leyburn, Yorkshire (who was also at that time an assistant to Mr. John Cole, Holborn), and purchased the wholesale business of John Hill, of Exeter, who still survives. Subsequently the deceased gentleman dissolved partnership, and returned to London to join his uncle in developing the American trade, the success of which had been already recorded. During the late Mr. Cole's residence in Exeter he lost his wife and sister, the former being only 20 years of age. Both were buried in St. David's churchyard, where a stone, erected to their memory, may still be seen.

EXONIENSIS. (67/51.)

Estimation of Sulphurous Acid.

SIR,—The estimation of SO₂ contained in a given sample of sulphurous acid is of importance. The present pharmacopœial method is a little troublesome, and I would suggest

the discharge of colour from a standard solution of potassium permanganate by sulphurous acid as an indication of the strength of the acid in question. In practice I find this method answer admirably. The reaction occurring may possibly be the following:—



I am not aware this method has been previously reported.
86 Newington Causeway, S.E., I am, sir, faithfully yours,
June 7. FREDERICK DAVIS.

A Muddle in Poison.

SIR,—A short time ago a customer of mine witnessed an amusing scene at a railway station. His story was this:—A gentleman had a prescription of cocaine for a sore throat, and it was duly dispensed. The chemist, on reflection, seems to have considered it his duty to obtain a signature for the "poison." So, register in hand, he courses to the station, and begs the favour of name and address. The result was a tableau, in which there was much irritation for the principals and amusement for the spectators. The gentleman with the prescription was looked upon as a man with a dangerous poison in his hands, and was chaffed accordingly.

I think that a little clearer knowledge of the duty of the trade in respect to the registration of prescriptions would prevent such scenes as these.

Yours truly,
HEDER.

Official Disinfectants.

SIR,—In your reference of June 8 to Messrs. Hamilton & Co.'s communication respecting carbolic acid as a disinfectant, we observe you quote their statement that "the English Admiralty and War Departments use no other," and that it is used "by all the principal Governments, public health authorities, and hospitals of the world." Permit us to state that the Sanitas disinfectants (of which we are the sole manufacturers) are used both by the English Admiralty and War Departments. We are also contractors to the Crown agents for the Colonies, and they are in use by certainly a majority of the local boards of health, hospitals, and other public institutions in Great Britain. We also very much question whether carbolic acid is more largely used than all other disinfectants, but we are quite content to deal with facts in this brief communication, which we trust you will kindly publish.

Yours faithfully,
C. V. KINGZETT, Managing Director.

Messrs. Smith's Prize Trip to Paris.—Several questions concerning this have been put to us by correspondents. These should have been addressed to Messrs. Smith. As we understand, the competition is open to chemists and druggists in business only, not to their employés as well. Another question put to us is whether it is intended to publish with the formulæ which may be considered of merit the names of the competitors. We presume the name of the person to whom the prize is awarded will certainly be published. As to the others, we can only say for ourselves that if any formulæ are offered to us for publication, we will not publish the names of the authors where a wish that this should not be done has been expressed.

LEGAL QUERIES.

67/31. *Auld Reckie*.—If a person covenants for proper consideration that he will not within a certain area carry on the business of a chemist and druggist, he certainly, in our opinion, transgresses that covenant by opening a shop and styling himself "agricultural chemist" and "wholesale druggist." The circumstance that these titles would be infringements of the Pharmacy Act if used by an unqualified person goes to support the above opinion. The single or the occasional sale of a drug or chemical under special circumstances could hardly be construed as "carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist." The legitimate frequency and the surroundings of such transactions would have to be considered by a court in evidence before an opinion could be given.

66/48. *Aggrieved One*.—"Patent medicines" containing poisons may be sold by unregistered persons. But Cooper's sheep-dip is not a patent medicine, and it is not certain that the other medicines you mention would be so regarded if the case were tested legally. Mr. Alpe thinks the term could only apply to medicines which have actually been patented. The usual view is, however, that all so-called patent medicines may be sold by anyone.

65/49.—*W. P. S.*—The sale of dilute acetic acid for "white wine vinegar" would certainly render the seller liable to a penalty under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. We do not know how far this substitution is usual.

63/35. *Maltese Cross*.—You will not be justified in using the figures in a manner which would indicate that they referred to other goods than those which they were intended to advertise.

Balsam.—Apply to the Comptroller-General, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C., for information regarding the supposed registration of any trade-mark. The search fee is a shilling.

DISPENSING NOTES.

The opinions of practical readers are invited on subjects discussed under this heading.

A Calamine Lotion.

SIR,—Can you inform me what colour the following lotion should be when dispensed? When sent out by me it was pink, owing, of course, to the calamine it contained; but it had been obtained from several London chemists perfectly white, without the faintest tinge of pink:—

Pulv. calc. prep.	..	..	..	..	3iss.
" zinci ox.	..	..	..	..	3iss.
Ætheris	..	..	..	..	3ss.
Sp. vini rect.	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Glycerini	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Liq. calcis	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Aquæ rosæ ad	..	..	..	..	3viij.

M.

The lotion to be applied with a camel's-hair brush night and morning, and then dried off.

I remain, yours respectfully,
CALAMIN VER. (67/21.)

[The best calamine is pale flesh-coloured, not pink. This lotion would, therefore, be almost white, and it would be so dispensed in a London West-end pharmacy.]

The Prescription]

which we reproduced last week has proved a hard nut to crack, and only three of those who have tried have approached success. For convenience we again print the copy. It is evident that the strange affair is due to some one who

*3 in cose i d i
pils Aug 1' - parts beg*

knew nothing of prescriptions acting as his own copyist. The correct rendering is:—

Zinc. oxidi
Pulv. amyli
Partes aq.

This Mr. John N. Bentley (Heywood) and Mr. J. Burt (Worthing) send as their interpretation. "W. M. M." (67/16) breaks down on the second ingredient, which he calls "Pil. asafetid. co."

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

A large number of correspondents ask us for formulæ and other information already published in this journal. It is not fair to more careful readers that we should frequently repeat such information, and so long as the back numbers containing the formulæ or replies required are in print we must decline to do so. Back numbers of our weekly issue can be obtained from the publisher at 4d. each.

Correspondents who have made inquiries regarding the following subjects will find the information in the numbers indicated.

63/29. **Meat and Milk Preservers.**—See pages 415 and 494 of the current volume.

63/29. **Water-softening Powder.**—See September 22, 1888, page 425.

63/29. **Sponge and Brush Powders.**—See page 808 last week's issue.

14/11. **Plant Insecticide.**—See April 28, 1888, page 568, and August 11, page 202.

11/6. **Blood Mixture.**—See September 29, 1888, page 456.

64/57. **Oleine.**—Your Gregory's powder has changed colour on account of damp. We suspect that if you were to examine your magnesia you would find it unduly hydrated.

63/32. **Semper Fidem.**—We presume that the water is aerated, or that a crystal or two of carbonate of soda are added.

62/46. **Clements.**—(1) You will find what you want in our issue for March 23, page 398. We do not know whether the exterminator for scrub will be equally effectual for furze, but you can try, and let us know. (2) We do not know of any preparation which is used by tailors for testing the stability of colour in cloth.

66/47. **Senex.**—We shall shortly publish some account of the effect of the cocaine habit, which will fully answer your questions.

14/11. **Horticulture.**—**Plant Fertiliser.**—Nitrate of soda, 1 lb.; sulphate of iron, 1 oz. Powder the iron salt, and mix with the nitrate.

11/6. **Lincoln.**—A patent was granted for **Nubian Blacking** in 1877 (No. 1,750). The formula is—

	Gallon
Rectified or methylated spirit	1
Mother liquid	$\frac{1}{4}$
Mix and add—	
	Oz.
Camphor	11
Venice turpentine	16
Shellac	35
Benzine	40
Castor oil	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Boiled linseed oil	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Dissolve together.

The mother liquid, which is specially covered by the patent, is composed of:—

Blue-blue aniline	20·8 drachms
Bismarck-brown aniline	31·2 "
Rectified spirit	1 gallon

65/13. **J. H. Williams.**—There is no work specially devoted to the description of the manufacture of annatto and butter-colouring. In back numbers of this journal you will find formulæ and notes.

65/64. **Bevilo.**—The ingredients of the prescription are *Turnera aphrodisiaca* (damiana leaves), *Yerba Santa buena* (yerba buena is a Californian creeping labiate plant), *Solanum jorubeba* (the leaves, fruit, and root of *Solanum paniculatum*, a Brazilian plant), *Manzanita* (the leaves of *Arctostaphylos Glauca*).

65/54. **B.**—The best course for a youth to pursue who wishes to become an **Analytical Chemist**, and who is well supported with money, is to become apprenticed to an analytical chemist with a good practice in a large town, where the youth may also have the opportunity of attending courses of lectures in a local college or university. This is the course generally pursued, and it seems to be the best both for interesting the youth in general chemical work, and for ensuring the manipulative dexterity and skill which are not the least important factors in making an accomplished analyst or chemist. It is advisable for the youth to work for a science degree, such as B.Sc., London, and this may be done during apprenticeship.

63/23. **H. F.**—(1) The best and easiest way to kill dogs is to give them from $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 1 oz. of fresh hydrocyanic acid (B.P.). It takes the same amount of chloroform to bring about a fatal result, but it is neither so certain nor so pleasant for the dog. (2) The liquid honey will do for making oxymel scillæ for use in your private prescriptions. (3) The salicylic acid is the essential ingredient in collodion corn cures; the extract of Indian hemp is used for its soothing properties.

65/5. **A. S.** sends the following formulæ, and wishes to know if he can add to them such an antiseptic as salicylic acid or boracic acid to keep the infusions, instead of putting on the directions, "Add so much spirits," &c.:—

FEMALE CORRECTIVE HERBS.

	Oz.
Rue	4
Pennyroyal	8
Ladyslove	4
Aloes	4
Myrrh	2
Ginger	1
Canella	1

Put up in 2-oz. packets.

TONIC MIXTURE.

	Oz.
Hops	8
Horehound	4
Dandelion	2
Mandrake	2
Buchu	1
Senna	1
Orange peel	2

Put up in 3-oz. packets.

BLOOD-PURIFYING MIXTURE.

	Oz.
Sarsaparilla	4
Sassafras	2
Liquorice	2
Burdock root	4
Yellow dock root	4
Mandrake	2

Put up in 2-oz. packets.

Boracic acid is not sufficiently powerful to keep infusions longer than a day or two; salicylic acid is better, and it may be added in the proportion of 30 grains to the quart of infusion. Hydro-naphthol is a still more effective preservative, in the proportion of 4 to 8 grains per pint of infusion. (2) The "Enterprise" drug mill would suit your purpose.

63/69. **W. T. O.**—The ordinary silver marking-ink thickened with glycerine instead of gum and sugar is suitable for use with indiarubber stamps. See June 30, 1888, page 854, for formula.

63/65. *Spectacles*.—To assist you in the spectacle trade read Hartridge's "Refraction of the Eye" (Churchill, 5s. 6d.), or "The Eyes and Eyesight" (Ward, Lock & Co., 1s.).

65/50. *Chemicus*.—Last year, but all the editions are the same.

64/65. *Tinctura Limonis*.—We have heard that the **Bismuth Hair Dye** is not quite satisfactory. It is, however, free from the objections generally urged against lead preparations, and has no injurious action upon the skin. As a pomade it is useless.

64/69. *Lewis*.—(1) "Begbie's Medical Information and Advice." (2) Hargreave's "Diseases of the Urinary Organs" (Kimpton, 5s.). (3) To make the sticky fly-papers attractive use a little elemi or tolu in the composition. (4) See formulae references on previous page. Magnesium sulphate and potassiumiodide do not react.

66/44. *Indenture*.—**Adeps Benzoat**.—The quantity of benzoin given in the note, page 172 of the DIARY, is lower than the official amount, but it has been found to keep ointments perfectly. The Pharmacopœia quantity is too large.

Sauce.—If "K. J." omits the boiling, and gives a long cold digestion, he will find the sauce keep very well.

HEDER.

67/18. *Edina*.—Mr. Wilson stated in a letter which we published on December 8, 1888, that his patent (No. 10,781, 1887) covers the use of parchment paper for **Sticky Fly-papers**. The manufacture of the papers in the manner described by the patentee is, of course, protected also. You may use paraffined paper if you find it to be impervious to the sticky material.

67/19. *F. Dale*.—You should weigh the powder after you dry it. That is the only manner to find out how much of it equals the undecomposed powders. We should think that the solubility of the powder would be increased, owing to the decomposition, but to what extent can only be ascertained by experiment. Try it.

67/32. *J. T. Whitaker*.—The United States Pharmacopœia is published in this country by Sampson Low at 21s. You will find it suit your purpose better to get Remington's "Pharmacy," which is the same price and contains much more matter.

58/9. *M.*—The mustard condiment is composed of mustard flour, wheat starch, and a trace of turmeric. There is about 20 per cent. of the wheat starch in the sample.

55/17. *M. S. G.*—The best way to make your **Food Preservative** is to mix equal parts of the borax and boracic acid in coarse powder, allow to become moist by exposure, then dry and grind. In this way you will get the rough powder which you desire.

61/41. *Kimia*.—The precipitate from the orange quinine wine appears to be tannate of quinine, but how it comes about it is not possible for us to say. You should collect the precipitate on a filter-paper, dry, weigh, and add to the wine an equal weight of sulphate of quinine.

55/71. *J. M. M.*—We do not know any preparation which can be applied to bright silver goods to prevent tarnishing, and which is not perceptible. A weak solution of hard paraffin in benzine—say, 1 in 20—will give the most "invisible" result.

67/5. *Subscriber* (Jersey).—If you burn a little methylated spirit in the **Meerschaum Pipe** you will drive a good deal of the oily matter with which it is saturated to the outside. When the bowl is cold fill it with methylated chloroform, put a cork in the top, and allow to stand over night; then empty and repeat.

65/22. *A. T. D.*—**Cochineal Colouring** (DIARY, page 255).—Our experience of this preparation is that it keeps perfectly, except ammonia alum is used in making it. We suspect that this is the cause of yours going wrong. It would be better also if you were to use granulated rather than powdered white sugar; and in future you may take the precaution of adding 1 grain of salicylic acid to each ounce of the liquor.

61/58. *Paraffin*.—(1) We understand that the colour of the leather is due to the use of sumach in tanning. (2) The odour is imparted by birch tar (*Oleum Rusci*) used in currying. (3) The trade custom in regard to **Soft Paraffin** is to use the white for white ointments, and the yellow for others. The latter is much more extensively used than the former. (4) We do not seem to have received the furniture polish.

60/22. *Spizelia*.—Burgess's "English Wild Flowers" (Warne, 3s. 6d.) and Pratt's "Flowering Plants of Great Britain" (Warne, 42s.).

68/17. *Stafford*.—You do not tell us what formula you use for soluble essence of ginger.

68/1. *N. W. F.* has had a veterinary prescription to dispense, of which the following is a copy:—

P. ferri sulph.	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Quinin. sulph., Howd.'s..	..	..	..	..	3j.
Farinæ	..	..	..	..	3ij.

Ft. pulv.

Lamb medicine sufficient for twenty, once daily.

Send q.s. for three hundred, to last a week.

"N. W. F." proposes to send seventy-five powders, and wishes to know how much he should charge. [A shilling per powder, or 3*l.* 10*s.* for the lot, would be a fair price, and such as a veterinary surgeon would charge.]

20/20. *Edinburgh*.—**Price of Insect Powder**.—You ask us to explain the discrepancy between the price quoted for insect powder in our Market Report and that charged you by the highest-class wholesale druggists in London. We do not think that you have much reason to complain if, four months ago, you were charged 2*s.* 9*d.* per lb. for 28 lbs., nor at being now asked 2*s.* 4*d.* to 2*s.* 5*d.* per lb. Druggists such as you mention would probably buy the best closed flowers and do their own grinding. At the beginning of March we quoted "closed" flowers at 205*s.* to 207*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., "c.i.f." terms, that is, delivered at the port of London, but not landed. Fully 15*s.* should be added to land and warehouse the flowers, which would thus cost the druggist about 2*s.* per lb. cash unground, and for a quantity of not less than 2 bales of 4 cwt. each. Add to that the cost of grinding—about 3*d.* per lb., allowing for loss in weight—and other incidental expenses, and you will see that for the comparatively small quantity which you name (and which it would be quite impossible for you to buy from the importers direct) you have not been overcharged. The wholesale price which we quote for powder is for Trieste-ground powder, which is always faced with a little turmeric to bring it up to the colour required by the Continental customers of the Trieste merchants. This is not a sophistication, as it is perfectly well known and admitted by the grinders themselves; but if, as we presume, your merchants supplied you with perfectly pure powder, you would naturally be charged a proportionate increase. You should beware of buying insect powder adulterated with liquorice, &c. There are several parcels of that description now offering on the market at very low rates. You should also bear in mind the standing heading to our Trade Report.

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Feb. 8, 1889.

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—, M.R.C.S.

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"flavour perfect,"
"and **SO PURE.**"

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JOURNAL.

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"**PURE** & unmixed,"
"goes a long way."

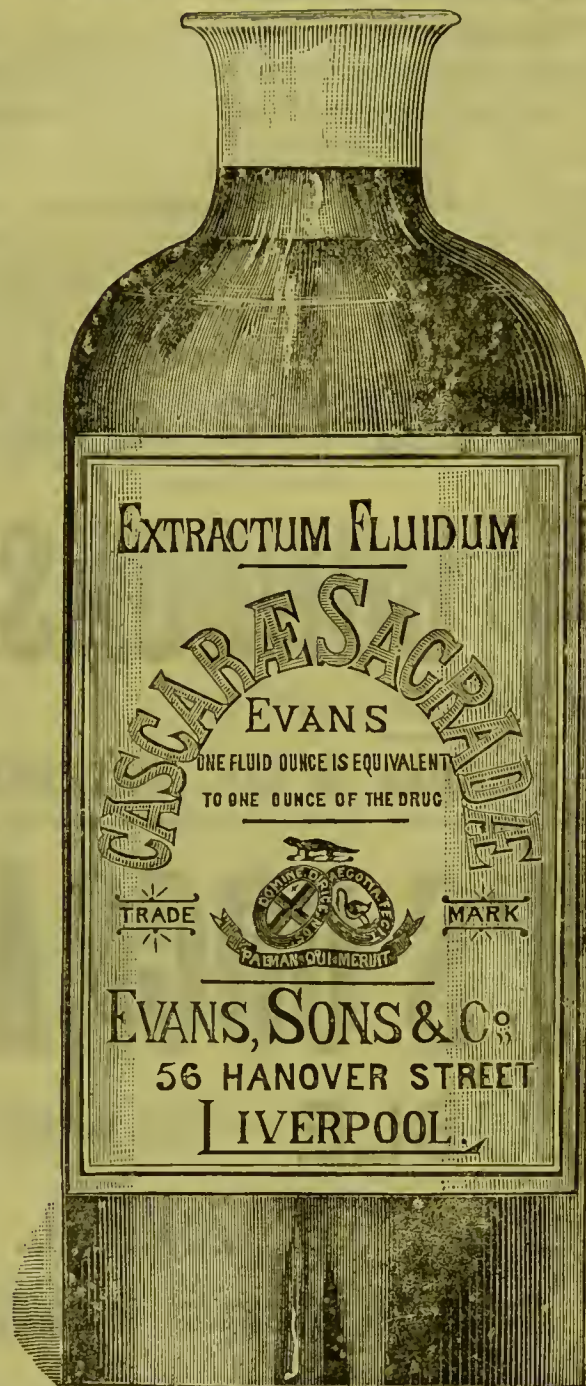
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This preparation is a Mixture, in definite proportions, of Chlorate of Potash, English Tartaric Acid, Bicarbonate of Soda, and a little Cane Sugar. The proportion of these ingredients always remains the same. This and the pleasant excess of acid, characterise EVANS' SALINE. A dry mobile powder, dissolving perfectly.

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OL. RICINI SINE SAPORE.

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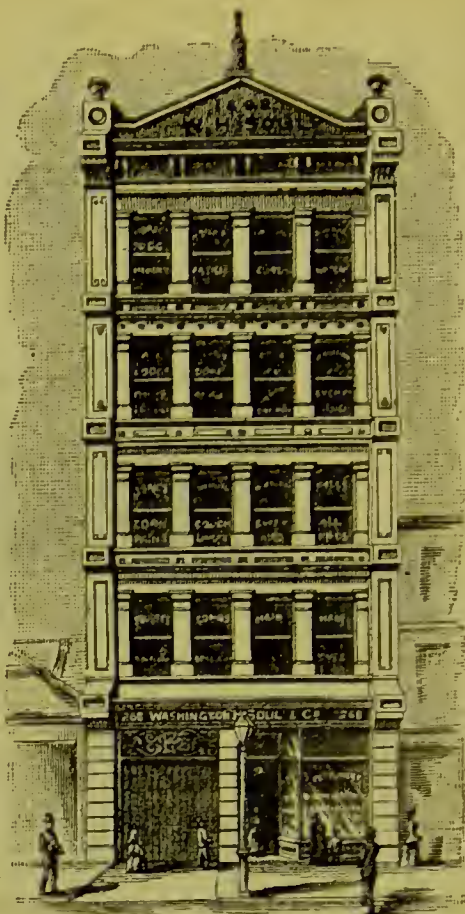
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:

COLEMAN,

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The Excise Authorities having created a difficulty as to the sale of Medicated Wine containing a certain percentage of alcohol, we obtained in January last, from the Inland Revenue Authorities, permission to sell our Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine, **WITH QUININE**, without a Wine Licence, and many Chemists not holding a Wine Licence have sold considerable quantities. In order further to meet the requirements of the trade, we have introduced a Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine, **NON-Alcoholic**, made from the juice of the Grape, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt. This also can be **SOLD WITHOUT A WINE LICENCE**. Your orders will oblige either direct or through the Wholesale Houses.

Yours obediently,

COLEMAN & CO., LIMITED.

*N.B.—The Wine is sold in Bottles, 2/9 and 4/6 each.
 Trade prices on application.*

P.S.—Where the Magistrate's Certificate is not held we are willing to pay the entire cost of a Retail Certificate (the holder of which can sell any kind of Wines) if an **assorted order of 6 dozen** is sent us of any of our preparations. List on application. Our Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine **WITHOUT QUININE** commands a very large sale, and is recommended by over one thousand medical men who have sent us testimonials in its favour.

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THE ANALYTICAL INSTITUTION,

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LONDON, 29th Nov., 1877.

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I am enabled to state that I found the sample in question to be absolutely free from Morphia, or any other Alkaloid or constituent of Opium.

Thus **STEDMAN'S TEETHING POWDER** is favourably distinguished from similar preparations.

ARTHUR H. HASSALL, M.D.

Thus Vendors need not be under any apprehension of interference either by Police or Coroner, as the FREEDOM FROM NARCOTIC removes Stedman's Teething Powders from the "Scheduled Poisons" List, and prevents the possibility of inquests on account of the administration of these Powders.

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MOONSEED OINTMENT.

Retails at 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6 per box.

Memorandum of Agreement made this.....day of..... 1889, between A. E. POWELL & COMPANY, of Swindon in the County of Wilts, Proprietors of the Moonseed Bitters and Moonseed Ointment (hereinafter called the "Vendors"), of the one part and of (hereinafter called "the Purchasers"), of the other part.

Whereby it is mutually agreed between the said parties hereto as follows:—

In consideration of the Vendors selling to and supplying the Purchasers with Moonseed Bitters, Moonseed Ointment, and other preparations manufactured and sold by them (hereinafter termed "the Goods") at their usual prices, the Purchasers will observe and perform the following terms and conditions:—

1. The Purchasers to sell the Goods retail for full printed prices only, and for each and every Bottle or Box of Moonseed Bitters, Ointment, or Pills sold by him or them at any less price, without the written consent of the Vendors, the Purchasers shall pay to the Vendors the Sum of Twenty Shillings in the nature of a penalty, to be recoverable as ascertained liquidated damages.

2. The Purchasers not to supply any Wholesale House nor to sell the Goods wholesale to any Chemist or Druggist or Medicine Vendor who will not previously enter into an Agreement to retail the same at prices in accordance with the preceding Clause No. 1 of these presents.

All Purchasers who have signed a similar form of Agreement to the foregoing will be supplied upon the Vendors' usual trade terms, but those Purchasers who do not sign a similar form of Agreement to be supplied upon the following terms only, namely:—RETAIL, 4s. 5d. for each and every 4s. 6d. Box or Bottle, 2s. 8d. for each and every 2s. 9d. Box or Bottle, and 1s. 0½d. for each and every 1s. 1½d. Box or Bottle—net in all cases. WHOLESALE, 4s. 4d. for each and every 4s. 6d. Box and Bottle, 2s. 7d. for each and every 2s. 9d. Box or Bottle, and 11½d. for each and every 1s. 1½d. Box or Bottle—net in all cases. This Agreement and the terms and conditions herein contained to remain in full force and virtue for the term of 7 years from the first day of March, 1889.

As witness the hands of the said parties hereto the day and year first above written.

We call attention to the important steps which we have taken to prevent our specialities being retailed at less than the advertised prices, and we ask the co-operation of the Trade in maintaining the integrity of the scheme whereby the sale of our preparations may always be retained by the legitimate trade. We will not only endeavour, by all means in our power, to prevent the advertised prices being "Cut," but will give Chemists every assistance and facility for making this a large as well as a paying business.

Please write for Terms and Form of Agreement. NOTE that we allow retailers of Moonseed Bitters 2s. 6d. per thousand for the Distribution of Pamphlets.

A. E. POWELL & CO., SWINDON.



SIR JAMES MURRAY'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA.

As Prepared by the Discoverer, SIR JAMES MURRAY, M.D.

FOR OVER 60 YEARS IN USE AS AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER.

In Summer time, and in warm climates, it is invaluable, as it cools the Blood and improves the system generally

It is the only known Drug which cures that most unpleasant of all maladies, viz., a HEADACHE. In cases of Gout and Indigestion it is indispensable.

AND IN THE NURSERY IT IS INVALUABLE. SPOKEN OF MOST HIGHLY BY ALL THE PROFESSION

Sold by all respectable Chemists, in Large sized Bottles (the 1s. size containing nearly Double the Quantity usually sold at that price), at 1s., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d. each. Also in Winchester Quarts for Dispensary and Hospital use.

CAUTION.—Observe the SIGNATURE of the Inventor on EVERY LABEL.

SIR JAMES MURRAY & SON, CHEMICAL WORKS, TEMPLE ST., DUBLIN.

Wholesale Agents—BARCLAY & SONS, 95 Farringdon Street, London.



"SPECIALITIES" OF WIDE REPUTATION

Suitably Packed for Home and Export, in various Languages, for all Markets.

'COAGULINE' The Best Cement for all Broken Articles. LINSEED, Chloro-Linseed and Throat Lozenges, Jujubes, &c. CUE CEMENT, Cue Tips, Wafers, FIXERS, CHALKS, &c.	'LAVA' A fusible imperishable CEMENT. Patent Glass Valve Tubes. For Feeding Bottles. ABSORBENT COTTON WOOL.	COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED, Aniseed, Senega, Squill, Tolu, &c. OXYMEL SCILLA (exceptionally brilliant). Deo. Senega Co. Conc. PHOSPHOSACCHARITE. GLYCERINE. Linum Glycerinum.	'SAPO-LINI' (Saponified Linseed Jelly). EMOLLIENT For Chapped Hands, &c. ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, SOCKS, ETC. MERRICK'S PATENT BELTS, For Aching, Back, &c.	CHEMICAL DISINFECTANT. BARRED LIME. TIC PILLS, LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS. Asphat. PILLS, &c.
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Prices, Circulars with Name and Address, Specimens, Show Cards, Glass Tablets, &c., &c., on application.

KAY BROTHERS LIMITED, Laboratory and Works, ST. PETERSGATE MILLS, STOCKPORT, Founded A.D. 1786. Incorporated 1887.

BUYERS ARE CAUTIONED TO SEE THAT THEY GET THE

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DR. JOHN HOOPER'S PILLS,

Which may be known by the Name of the Inventor being on the Government Stamp.

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AMERICAN BUYERS are particularly Cautioned !!

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OPPENHEIMER'S CREAM OF MALT

(REGISTERED),
WITH COD-LIVER OIL,
AND THE
HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME, POTASH, AND SODA

Can be obtained from all Wholesale Houses, or direct from the Sole Manufacturers,

OPPENHEIMER BROS. & CO., Manufacturing Chemists,
1 & 3 SUN STREET, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE & EXPORT DRUG MERCHANTS HULL,

Manufacturers of all Pharmaceutical Preparations on the best and most improved principles.
QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

SOLUT. ÆTHERIS NITROSI (Æther. Hyponit.)

1 part to 5 Sp. Vini Rect. 56 o.p. makes Sp. Æth. Nit. 850.

This concentrated preparation is carefully drawn in our own laboratory, is highly recommended, and is daily finding increased favour with the trade for making Sp. Nitre, as required for use, and thus avoiding the risk of a development of free acid, which is more or less prevalent in Sp. Nitre that has been drawn some time. Price in Winchester Quarts, 8s. per lb., net.

Importers of Cod Liver, Castor, and Olive Oils; Otto de Rose, and all Essential Oils; Valentinia Saffron; Vanillas; Fruit Essences; Carmine; Aniline Dyes; Bees Wax, &c., &c. Applications for Special Quotations invited.

SALICYLIC ACID

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SALICYLATES

(KOLBE'S)

MANUFACTURED BY

J. HAUFF, FEUERBACH - STUTTGART.

To be obtained through all Wholesale Houses in Great Britain and Ireland and from the SOLE AGENTS,

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CLARIDGE & CO.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

WARWICK, ENGLAND,

RECOMMEND THEIR

PURE PREPARATIONS OF PEPSINE

Guaranteed to answer the tests of all authorised authorities, and superior to any made, whilst the price is considerably lower.

THIS TESTIMONIAL IS SELECTED AMONGST OTHERS.

DEAR SIR,
We have received a supply of your "Pure Pepsine Porcl." and find that 30 grains dissolve (or digest) three hundred and sixty grains of dry fibrin. This result we consider to be very satisfactory, and we can therefore confidently recommend your preparation.
To Messrs. CLARIDGE & SON, Warwick.

BIRMINGHAM, November 23rd, 1887.

Yours faithfully

SOUTHALL, SON & DYMOND.

Also eulogised by DR. LETHBY in his Lecture before the Society of Arts in London.

PRICES—Pepsine Porcl Pur., 2s. per 1 oz.; Pepsine, B.P., 2s. per 1 oz.; Pepsine, best English (Amylated), 30 % pur., 10s. per lb.

SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS.—Superior activity in digestive power, purity, freedom from objectionable odour, and good keeping properties have secured for 35 years the confidence and preference for Messrs. CLARIDGE'S Preparations by the leading London houses.

Order direct, or through any London firm or Shipping house.

Special discount for 25 ounces and upwards.

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FOR THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF ALL

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, WINDPIPE, NOSE, AND THROAT,

Claims to be a Specific for all Congestive and Inflammatory conditions of the Respiratory Apparatus, and will be found efficacious in

COUGHS AND COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,

Inflammation and Congestion of the Lungs, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Whooping Cough, Croup, Diphtheria, Pharyngitis, Laryngitis, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Enlarged Tonsils, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Colds in the Head, Hay Fever, and all other Complaints of the Respiratory Organs.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE INVENTOR.

None Genuine except such as bears the above Trade Mark "SPIRONE" and the Signature of the Inventor upon the Bottle on the Label over the Cork, and on the Wrapper,

JOHN FRANCIS CHURCHILL, M.D. (Paris),

The Discoverer of the Specific Cure for Consumption, and of the Medicinal Properties of the Hypophosphites

Price 4s. 6d. and 11s. per Bottle.

SET OF APPARATUS FOR ADMINISTRATION, 15/. PAMPHLETS AND SHOWCARDS FREE ON APPLICATION.

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DR. RENNER'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR
VACCINATION WITH CALF LYMPH,
186 (late 228) Marylebone Road, London, N.W.

VACCINATION FROM THE CALF DAILY FROM 11 TO 12 O'CLOCK.

Reduced price of Calf Lymph (daily fresh).

Tubes	Large	---	---	...	2s. each, or 3 for	5s. 6d.
	Small	---	---	...	1s. "	2s. 9d.
Points	Large	---	---	...	1s. "	2s. 6d.
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Squares	...	---	---	---	2s. 6d. each.	

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Sent on receipt of remittance addressed to the Manager of the Establishment. Discount to the Trade

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SOLE AGENTS FOR DR. WARLONMONT'S CALF VACCINE.

Tubes, 2s. each; Half Tubes, 1s. each. Pomade in vials, 5s.
HUMAN VACCINE, from healthy children only, microscopically examined and source quoted. Tubes, two-thirds full, 1s. 8d. each; Tubes one-third full and Lancet-charged Points, 1s. each; Pin-points, 1s. 1d. each. Eighteen charged Small Points, 5s. Tubes, two-thirds full (same as those mentioned above, but without source), in quantities for export, £5 per 100 Tubes. Pin-points uncharged, 1s. per dozen. Vaccine Ejectors 1s. 3d. each, including postage. Vaccinations by appointment. P.O.O.'s (including postage, and crossed London and Westminster Bank), with orders, payable to
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NEW PATENT

CHLORIDE OF AMMONIUM

CATARRHAL
THROAT
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LOSS of
VOICE,
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YIELDS a plentiful cloud of Neutral Vapour with little effort on the part of the patient.

Illustrated Prospectus, with the "History of Chloride of Ammonium as a remedial agent," free by post.

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

AND

DRUG GRINDERS.

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WYLEYS' PEARL-COATED PILLS.

All mixing, cutting, rounding, picking, &c., is accomplished with the aid of steam machinery, by which means we attain a uniformity in composition and size such as cannot be equalled by hand-work.

For finish, and general good appearance, they will compare most favourably with any in the market.

WYLEYS' GELATINE-COATED OVAL PILLS.

The only oval gelatine-coated pills of English manufacture in the market.

Our "Prices Current" contains an extensive list of coated pills, showing formulæ and prices, together with a number of TESTIMONIALS. Estimates for private formulæ supplied.

PODOPHYLLIN PUR.

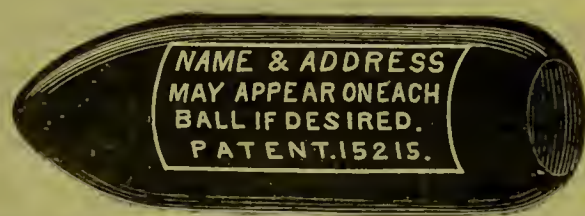
(STANDARDIZED).

Finding great variation to exist in commercial samples, not only in regard to solubility in Rectified Spirit and Ammonia, but also in respect to the amount of the active portion of the resin (Podophyllotoxin), we have commenced the manufacture of this article. We can, therefore, supply *Resina Podophylli* of guaranteed purity and standardized to a definite strength. Owing to its freedom from decomposition products and the non-employment of alum (which gives the bright yellow variety), our product is distinguished by being nearly white.

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(PATENTED.)



"The obvious superiority of these balls over the old paper-wrapped articles will impress the most stolidly conservative of farmers."—*The Chemist and Druggist*, October 27, 1888.

No. 4.—Alterative Balls	24/	per gross.
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" 9.—Fever Balls...	24/	"
" 1.—Physic Balls	24/	"
" 2.—Physic Balls	30/	"
" 3.—Physic Balls	36/	"
" 18.—Physic Balls	42/	"
" 19.—Physic Balls	48/	"
" 15.—Stimulating Balls	24/	"
" 10.—Tonic Balls...	24/	"
" 11.—Tonic Balls...	20/	"
" 13.—Worm Balls	30/	"
" 14.—Worm Balls	60/	"

PRIVATE FORMULÆ.

WYLEYS & Co. will be glad to prepare Patent Dura plastic Balls from private recipes.

MAW'S MENTHOL CONES.

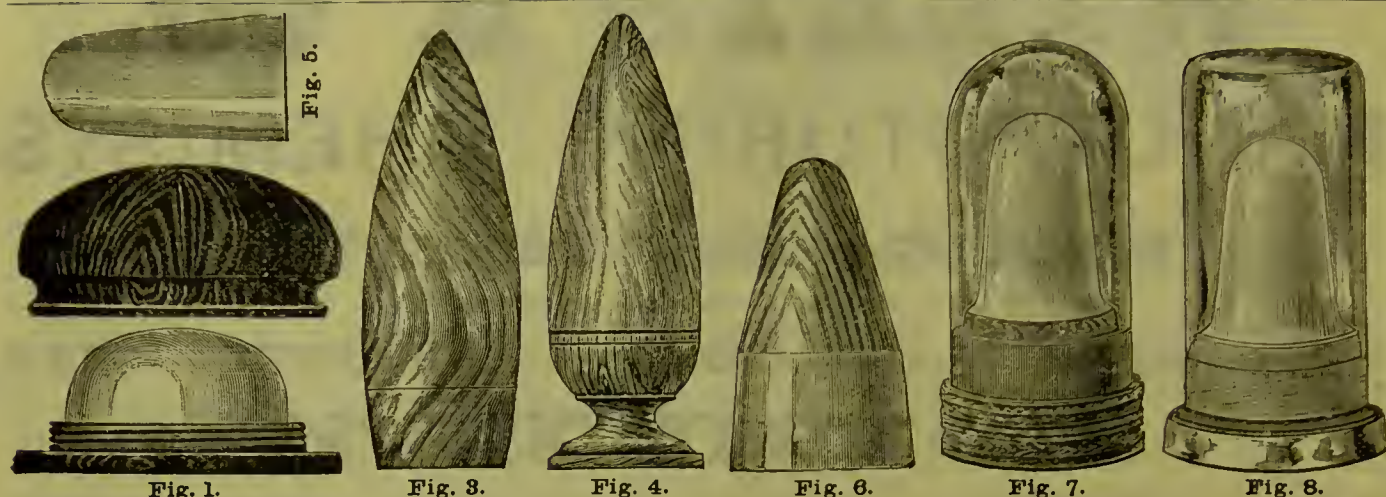


Fig. 1.	In Ebony Cases, flat for the pocket	Per doz.	4/8
	In Boxwood Cases, per doz., 2/9, 3/6, and 5/-; in Vegetable Ivory	"	4/8
Fig. 3 & 4.	In Boxwood Cases, per doz., 2/3, 3/9, and 5/-; in Vegetable Ivory	"	4/6 and 5/3
Fig. 5.	In White Opaque Glass Jars with Red Celluloid Caps	"	2/3 and 3/-
	Mounted, in Stoppered Bottles	"	6/-
Fig. 6.	Mounted on Vegetable Ivory, in Glass Bottles, Screw Metal Caps	"	4/3
Fig. 7.	On Boxwood Mounts, Glass Covers	"	3/- and 4/-
	On new Glass Mounts, Glass Covers	Per doz.	3/3, 3/9, 4/6 and 7/6
	On new Earthenware Mounts, Glass Covers	Per doz.	4/6 and 7/6
Fig. 8.	On Glass Mounts with Glass Covers	"	4/- and 5/6

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, LONDON.

PATRONISED BY HER MAJESTY.

BARBER'S ORIGINAL CRIMSON MARKING INK,

WHICH IS CHANGED BY HEAT TO A JET BLACK.



Put up for Retail Sale in 6d., 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Bottles

ALSO

BARBER'S CONCENTRATED LIQUID COCHINEAL
FOR COLOURING JELLIES CUSTARDS, ETC.

Put up in 6d. and 1s. Bottles.

ALSO BARBER'S ARTIFICIAL IVORY FOR FILLING DECAYED TEETH,
1/- per Packet.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE PROPRIETORS—

G. BARBER & CO., CLUB MOOR, LIVERPOOL.

Can be obtained through any of the Wholesale Firms in Great Britain, or from FELTON, GRIMWADE & CO., Melbourne; ELLIOT BROS., Sydney and Brisbane; KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER & CO., Dunedin and Auckland; FELTON, GRIMWADE & CO., Wellington; or direct from the Manufacturers—G. BARBER & CO., Club Moor, Liverpool, England.

THE IMPROVED MUSTARD PLASTER THAT
NEVER BLISTERS THE SKIN.



COOPER'S SINAPINE MUSTARD TISSUE PAPER.

For Medical Testimonials see *Chemist and Druggist*, January 26, 1889.

Inventors and Solo Manufacturers:
COOPER & CO.
Pharmaceutical Chemists,
GLOUCESTER ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.
Established 1863.

May be obtained of Wholesale Agents throughout the
civilised world.



The only preparation for the Hair
recommended by leading Physicians
for the removal of Scurf, allaying
irritation, preventing greyness and
baldness, and producing a

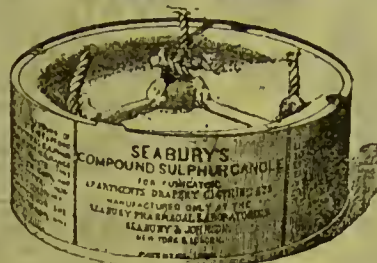
LUXURIANT HEAD of HAIR.

In Bottles to retail at 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s.
Revised Wholesale Prices, 12s. 6d., 16s. 6d., 20s., 30s., and 42s. per dozen
Supplied by all Wholesale Sundry Houses,
OR FROM THE DEPÔT—

OSBORNE, GARRETT & CO., 51 Frith St., Soho, London, W.

SEABURY'S COMPOUND SULPHUR CANDLE

From *The Chemist and Druggist*, Dec. 22, 1888:—"A compound sulphur candle is a novelty which ought to sell freely. It offers an easy means of supplying sulphurous acid gas in apartments, to clothing, &c. It is a mass of sulphur with a wick, all enclosed in tin, and capable of being sold for 1s."



From *The Lancet*, Jan. 5, 1887:—"The idea is an excellent one, for considerable risk attends the burning of sulphur in an ordinary manner. It is, moreover, a great convenience to have a known and suitable quantity of sulphur ready for immediate use. The cubic area of a room being known, the exact number of candles required for its disinfection will at once be evident."

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[6]

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BRODIE'S IMPERIAL HAIRDYE.

(REGISTERED.)

ONE LIQUID. — Harmless, Perfect, Permanent, and
Odourless. Clear, and without Sediment.

Guaranteed to contain no lead, or any other noxious ingredient.

BLACK, BROWN, LIGHT BROWN, OR GOLDEN.

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No. 1.	1s. Od.	size	7s. Od.	per doz. Nett
No. 2.	2s. 6d.	"	17s. 6d.	"
No. 3.	3s. 6d.	"	24s. 6d.	"
No. 4.	5s. Od.	"	35s. Od.	"
No. 5.	10s. 6d.	"	78s. 6d.	"

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WEDGWOOD ACID-PROOF MORTARS AND PESTLES.



ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF
Funnels, Evaporating Pans, Electric Battery Fittings, Bed Pans, Urinals, Medicine-Spoons, Physic Cups, Sick Feeders, Bleeding Basins, Medicine Measures, Eye Cups, Inhalers, Nursery Lamps, Wall Tiles, &c.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION. SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE ORDERS.
Any Article not bearing the Stamped Trade Mark "WEDGWOOD" is not made by us.

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London Rooms: 8T. ANDREW'S BUILDINGS, HOLBORN CIRCUS.

PRIZE MEDAL,
International
Health Exhibition,
1884.

THE NEW PERMANENT

ENGRAVED WINDOW TABLETS

AWARD OF MERIT,
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IN RUBY, BLUE, AMBER, AND OPAL GLASS.

Send particulars of size, subject matter, and colour, when price for one Tablet and upwards will be sent.

For Proprietary Articles, 100 8x6 Ruby Tablets, £3 15s. Od.

J. R. CORSAN, THE LONDON SAND-BLAST WORKS, 80 GRAY'S INN ROAD, W.C.
TO PREVENT FRAUD, DEMAND BUSINESS CARD FROM TRAVELLERS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

Have the Largest Sale of any Medicine in the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

78 New Oxford St. (late 533 Oxford St.), London,

And sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot.

Chemists and Druggists selling "Holloway's Pills and Ointment" can on application to the above address, or to the Wholesale House with whom they deal, be supplied free of charge with Handbills and Posters with their name and address printed at foot.

Wholesale Terms see List of "Proprietary Articles" in most Price Currents.

SEE INDEX, PAGES 27-29.



SURGEON-MAJOR BOURKE'S

FIRST FIELD DRESSING.

(LISTER'S COMPLETE WOUND DRESSING.)

The most approved, most convenient, most complete, and cheapest antiseptic dressing for any kind of wound.

A complete wound dressing for the surgery, hospital, accident ward, dispensary, ship's surgery, railway surgery, shipbuilding yard, mines, docks, and the battle-field.

Specimens free from any wholesale house, or direct from

ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS FACTORY, LADYWELL, LONDON, S.E.

Contracts undertaken and tenders given for the supply of Antiseptic and all other Surgical Dressings in any quantity.

Letters—Full address—JOHN MILNE, LADYWELL, LONDON.
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R. H. BARRETT,

Flint Glass Bottle Works,
THE OVAL, CAMBRIDGE HEATH, LONDON, E.
THE HEART SCENT BOTTLE (Reg.), for Salts or Perfume.

Is most admirably adapted for pocket use, combining great beauty of design with the maximum of convenience.
Price, Plain or Fluted (in 5 GROSS lots):—Assorted WHITE and COLOURED, 12/6 per gross.
N.B.—The Caps for these will be fitted, if desired, with indestructible washers, to resist the action of ammonia, which destroys cork in a short time.

METAL SCREW-CAPPED LIMES, in White Flint, Actinic Green, or Amber.
The Best Bottle for Glycerine or Pills. Prices: 1 oz. 13/6, 2 oz. 15/-, 3 oz. 18/-, &c. per gross.

Chemists' and Perfumers' Bottles in great variety, Plain or Stoppered.

Orders may be sent to the **PRINCIPAL WHOLESALE HOUSES.**
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"FOREFRONT LONDON." [3]

PERFUME SPRINKLERS,

ALSO FOR

HAIR WASHES, CREAMS,
OILS, INKS,
&c.



MANUFACTURERS:

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Established 1820.

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ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW, WINDSOR, JUNE 24, 25, 26, 27, & 28.

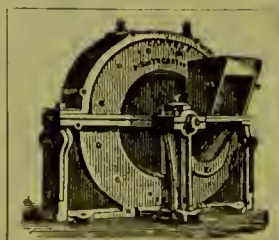
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Stand 318
Machinery in Motion.

Carter's Disintegrators

The MOST EXTENSIVE EXHIBITION of GRINDING and CRUSHING MACHINERY ever seen Grinding such a variety of materials.

Any Manufacturer, Contractor, Miner, Engineer, or Agriculturist, experiencing any difficulty in treating ANY MATERIAL is invited to send a good testing sample, addressed, carriage paid, to STAND 318 WINDSOR SHOW, and come and see it ground.



AT WORK DAILY
ALL DAY.

Are equally SUCCESSFUL in PULVERISING GRANULATING, or SHREDDING ANIMAL, VEGETABLE, or MINERAL SUBSTANCES

Very nearly 1½ Thousand in use.

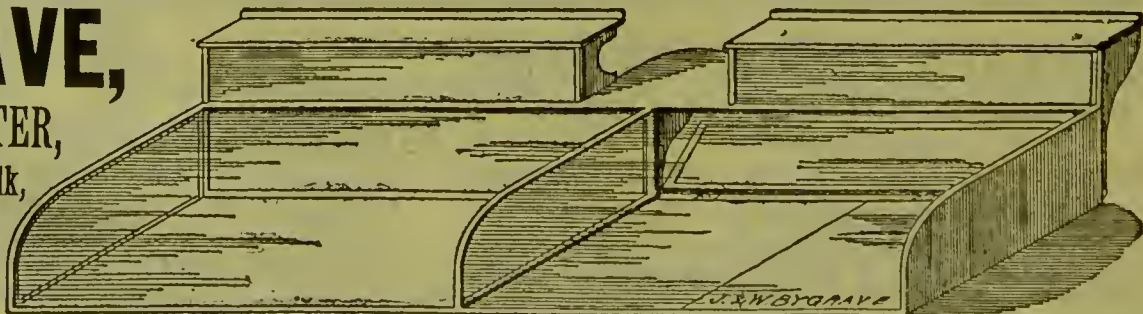
CARTER'S DISINTEGRATOR
Is used by the best firms all over the world.

Engineer, 82 Mark Lane, LONDON, E.C.

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BYGRAVE,

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LONDON, N.



Bent-top plate-glass Counter Showcase, in French polished mahogany, or ebonized, with two upright mirror plate-glass fronted shelves, and table in centre for serving over, and mahogany falls at back lined with mirror plate glass, inside fitted with crimson velvet trays—if 5 ft. long, 18 in. wide, 8 in. high (total height 13 in.), £5 10s.; 5 per cent. off for cash.



MELBOURNE, 1880.



SYDNEY, 1879.

KILNER BROTHERS, GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS.



PHILADELPHIA, 1876.



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PARIS, 1875.

EXCELLENT
QUALITY.
EXTENSIVE
VARIETY.
PRICES LOW.



Dispensing.



LONDON, 1862.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—
"BOTTLES
LONDON."

TELEPHONE MESSAGES, No. 7509.

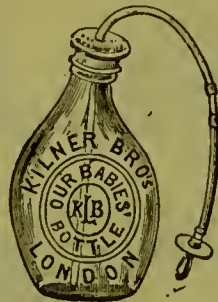


Dispensing.

QUOTATIONS
AND
SAMPLES SENT
ON
APPLICATION.

FEEDING, PICKLE,
DRUG, OIL,
SAUCE, VINEGAR

BOTTLES.



Feeding.

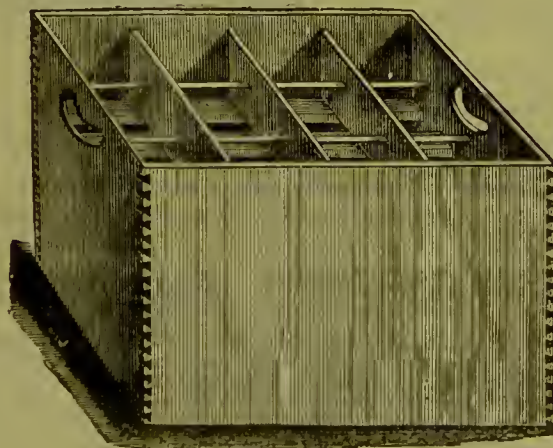
WINE, SPIRIT,
BEER,
CONFECTIONERY

BOTTLES.



Mineral Water
BOTTLES.

VAN



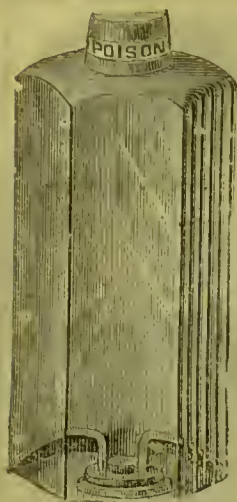
BOXES, CASES,

&c.



Mineral Water
BOTTLES.

No. 3^A GREAT NORTHERN GOODS STATION, KING'S CROSS, LONDON.



NEW POISON BOTTLE

**HERMES' PATENT.
REDUCTION IN PRICES.**

THIS Bottle supplies a want which has long been experienced by the Trade for a reliable and inexpensive Poison Bottle. The mouth of Hermes' Patent Poison Bottle is at the bottom of the bottle, and before its contents can be poured out the bottle must be reversed; this action being so entirely novel compels the most thoughtless person to reflect as to its contents.

PRICES, PER GROSS, fitted with Boxwood-topped Corks, complete:—

3-oz., **18/6** ... 4-oz., **20/-** ... 6-oz., **22/-** ... 8-oz., **25/-**

The Patentee has appointed as his Sole Manufacturers,

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Make my own,
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Guaranteed.

Hundreds
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Testimonials
and
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8 ft. long, complete, £16; if Screen only, without Counter, £8 10s.

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SHOE CASE MAKER AND SHOP FITTER,
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Workshops—HENSON STREET, E.C.

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The following are our greatly Reduced Prices:—

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3 and 4 oz.	6/6 per gross.	12 oz.	11/6 per gross
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WHITE MOULDED PHIALS.

LONG OR SQUAT SERIES.

1 oz.	3/0 per gross.	1 1/2 oz.	4/3 per gross
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Established upwards of 70 years.

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Pleated Paper, from 8d.
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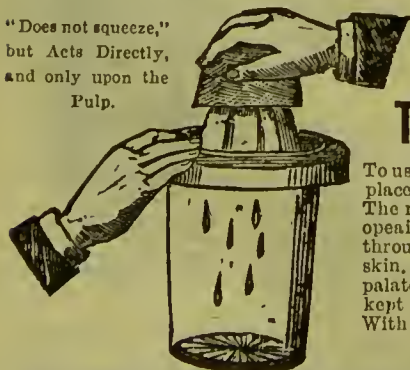
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Depot of DIGNE'S ENAZYMES.

SELLING IN THOUSANDS BY CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE.

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"Does not squeeze,"
but Acts Directly,
and only upon the
Pulp.



This Lemon Squeezer is to the old-fashioned article what the
Railway Carriage is to the Stage Coach.

THE "MODERN" LEMON SQUEEZER.

To use it, set the squeezer upon a tumbler, as shown by the accompanying illustration, place a half lemon upon the points, press downward, and rotate the lemon slightly. The ribs easily enter the pulp, the juice as it is liberated passes down through the openings into the tumbler; these openings are too small to allow the seeds to pass through. By this process the clear juice from the PULP is obtained free from admixture with the bitter oil of the skin. The juice thus procured is doubtless a most wholesome beverage, and is certainly very agreeable to the palate. Once tried this squeezer will supplant all old-fashioned appliances. Being made of glass, it is as easily kept clean as a tumbler. This squeezer can be used by a child, without soiling the hands, it is so easily managed. With this new appliance none of the juice is lost, therefore its superiority to old types of squeezers will be obvious.



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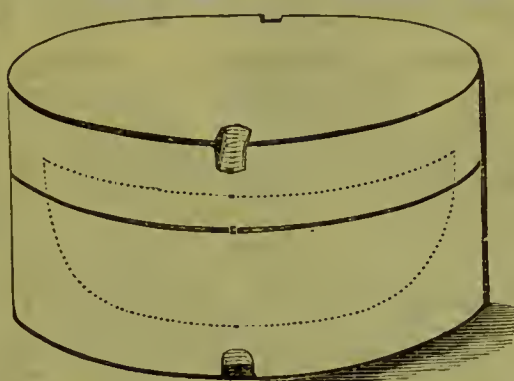
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Are claimed to be the most
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Owing to the increasing demand
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These Pots are beautifully
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for sending by post.

ORDINARY THICKNESS—

1 dr.	2 dr.	1/2	3/4	1	1 1/2	2	3	4	6	8	ounces.
1/6	1/6	1/6	1/7	1/8	1/10	2/2	2/10	3/4	4/6	5/6	per doz.

THIN FOR DISPENSING—

1/2	3/4	1	1 1/2	2	3	4	6	8	ounces.
1/7	1/8	1/10	2/-	2/4	3/	3/8	5/-	6/-	per doz.

TOOGOOD'S BURNT-IN POTS, For COLD CREAM, TOOTH PASTE, &c.

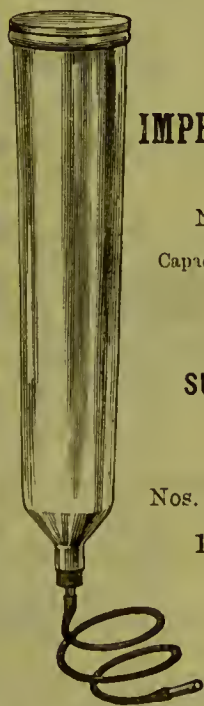
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Capacity 12	25	66	100	160 ozs.
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SUPPORTS FOR ABOVE IN
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combining simplicity
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It speedily saves
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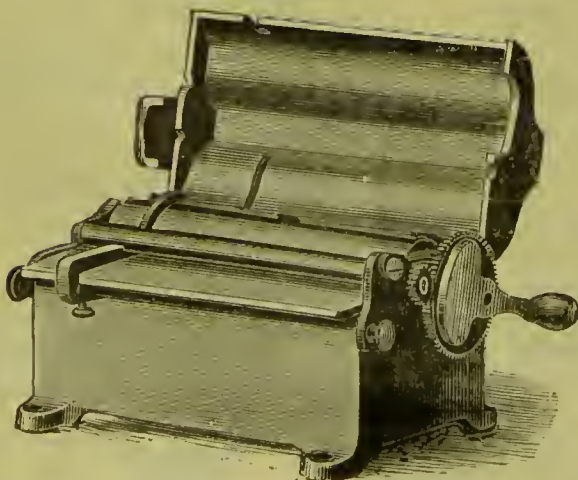
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SHOPS FITTED FROM £50.

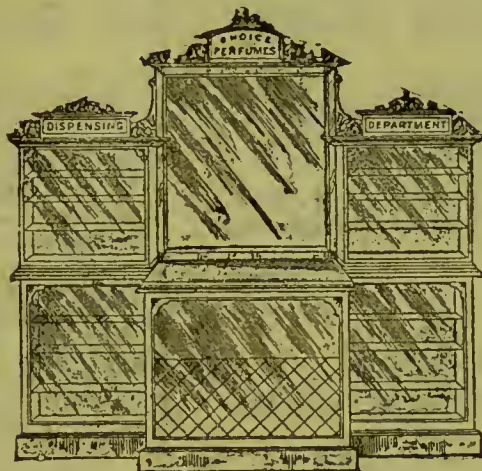
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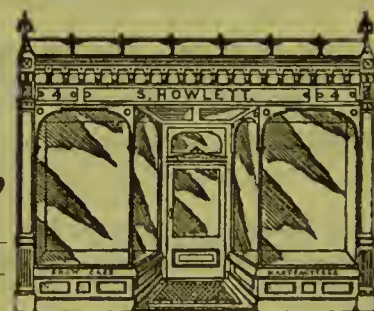
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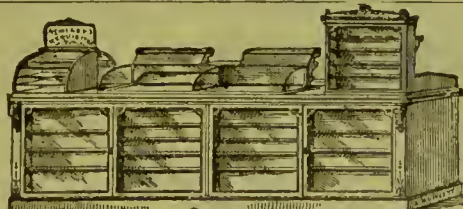
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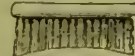
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